

# Leslie's

ESTABLISHED IN 1842

1914



**H**UMAN PROGRESS is the New Year's watchword. Let it be intelligent, thoughtful progress—constructive, not destructive, and moving as the world moves, affirmatively.

This means a higher life, gentler impulses, loftier ideals, nobler aspirations, self-denial, thoughtful regard of the strong for the weak, the rich for the poor, the fortunate for the unfortunate, the faithful for the wavering, the successful for the failures, capital for labor and labor for capital.

Let us revive parental authority and responsibility, encourage self-dependence, and discourage the growing tendency to regard the state as an almoner for the shiftless, the indolent, improvident and discontented. Let us stand for prosperity, fair play for business, the maintenance of the inventor's right to the fruits of his labor and of the producer's right to a fair fixed price for what he produces. Let us stand for a just recompense to capital, good wages and reasonable hours for men and women who labor and for the right to work without restraint or compulsion.

Let us rejoice in our fellow-man's success, rebuke the fault-finder, hush the voice of envy, refuse fellowship with mischief-makers, spurn the call to unbelief, renew our faith in our courts of justice, in the fathers of our country, in our flag and in our God.

Let us pay heed to every call of duty. Let us find the sweetest service in sacrifices for our fellow-men. Let us dedicate ourselves anew to the cause of humanity, to a higher patriotism, rendering always to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's.

We shall strive to make Leslie's a larger and better weekly illustrated newspaper, a publication that shall be invaluable to the business man in his office and a welcome and instructive visitor to the home.

And our motto for the New Year will continue to be the same old unchanged and unchangeable one—"In God We Trust!"

*John A. Seicher*

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

*J. H. Glavin*

GENERAL MANAGER.

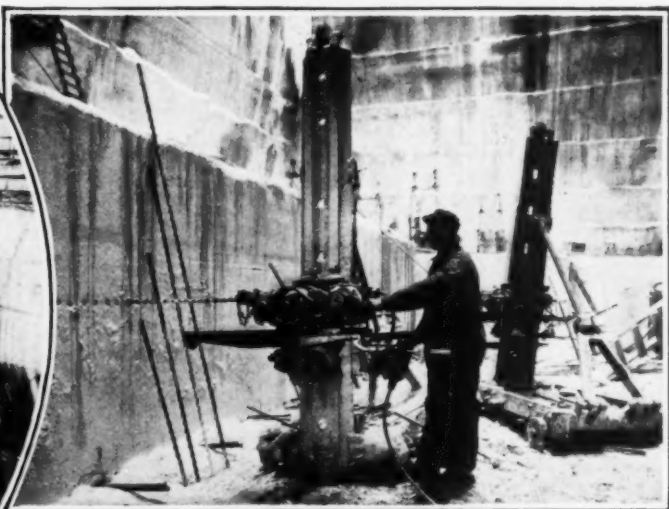
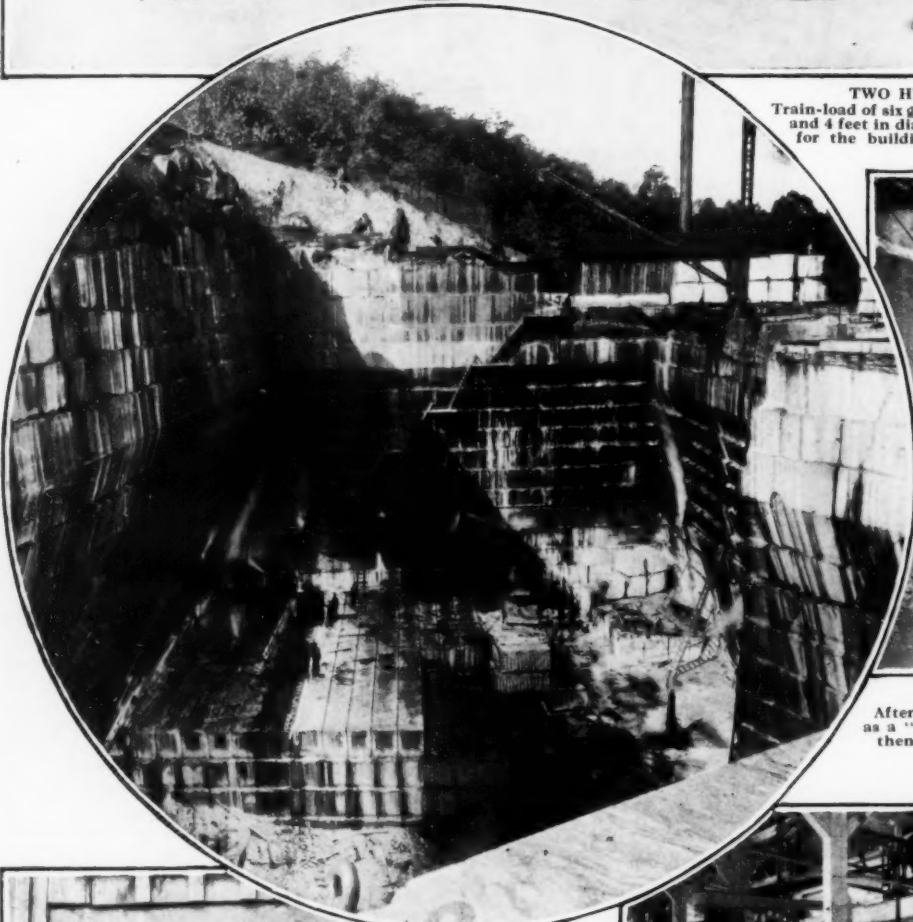
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Photos, courtesy of Vermont and Georgia Marble Company.

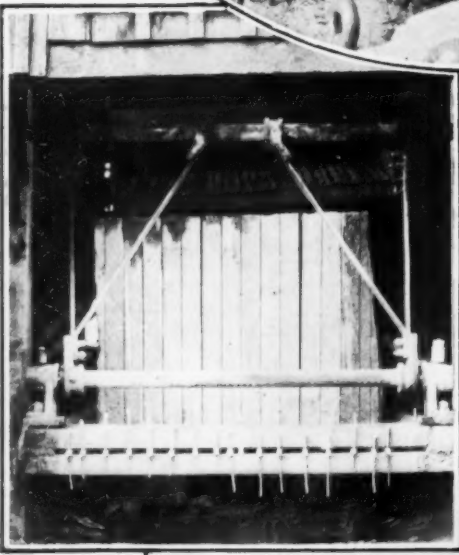
# The Wonderful Story of Marble



**TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY TONS OF MARBLE IN SIX PIECES**  
Train-load of six giant marble columns leaving a Vermont quarry. Each column is 32 feet long and 4 feet in diameter and weighs 45 tons. Fourteen of these huge monoliths were ordered for the building of the Curtis Publishing Co., in Philadelphia. Imagine the size of the lathes necessary to turn such mammoth columns as these!



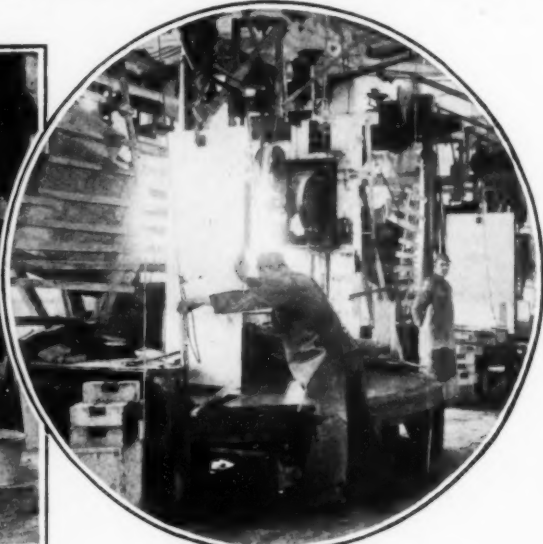
**THE SECOND OPERATION IN QUARRYING**  
After the channeling machines have cleared the sides of the block, what is known as a "gadder" is used and a series of holes are drilled; the cube of marble is then detached by means of wedges. It is finally elevated by a giant derrick.



**AT THE BOTTOM OF A QUARRY**  
A good view of the inside of a marble quarry, showing the stairs from the surface, and active operation on the marble. A machine that is called "a channeler" runs on a track on the floor of the quarry, and by continual pounding sinks its chisel-shaped bar down into the stone. In this way blocks of uniform shape and size are cut.

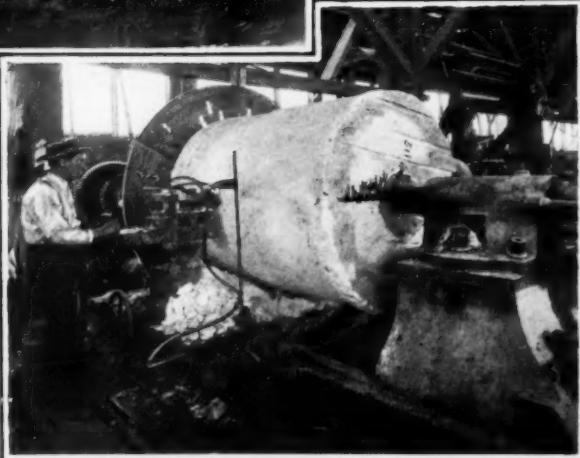


**POLISHING THE MARBLE**  
A small whirling plate, attached to a movable arm and coated in turn with carborundum, brown emery and hone, is applied to the surface, which is kept covered with water. For the final gloss, felt is used.

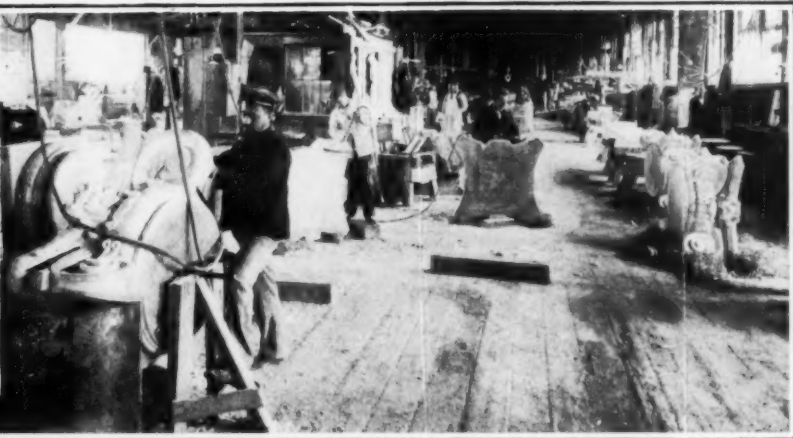


**ON THE RUBBING BEDS**  
Sand and water playing on the surface of large revolving disks, on which the rough marble is passed, will smooth the marble surfaces. In this manner, interior building slabs and even monuments in the rough are made ready for the polisher. These beds vary in size, some being as large as 14 feet in diameter.

**CUTTING THE SLABS**  
The blocks of marble are placed under the "knives," which are merely bars of steel; the bars cut the marble by friction, which is produced by the rubbing of the bars against the marble, while sand and water are being constantly poured on to increase the friction.



**MAKING A MARBLE COLUMN**  
Some idea of the size of the column can be had by comparing it with the height of the workman. This shows the column on a lathe being turned and rubbed, or the rough surface being smoothed ready for polishing.



**INTERIOR OF A MARBLE MILL**  
Nowadays electric hand-drills are used for many processes of delicate work, whereas formerly chisels and heavy, bulky wooden hammers were used. The electric drills have saved a wonderful amount of time. The picture shows several expert workmen drilling out the designs on marble capitals for interior decoration.





## Free for the Asking

The object of this Department is to help our readers solve their Motor troubles.

If your interest is centered in a Motor Car, Cycle or Boat; whether your problem relates to Motor, Operation or Routes, the Motor Department is at your service.

Fill out this coupon and mail immediately.

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Gentlemen:

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(Give make, name and year of model.)

Motor Car.....

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Please send me free of charge the following information: Best Touring Routes\*.....

From..... to.....

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Name.....

Address.....

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If you contemplate the purchase of any motor-driven vehicle or boat, but are in doubt as to what particular type is best suited to your needs, we will give you unbiased information that may help you solve the problem.

**MOTOR DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY**  
225 Fifth Avenue New York

Gentlemen:

I am considering the purchase of a.....

(Give name of make if you have any preference or the price you want to pay.)

Motor Car.....

Motor Cycle.....

Motor Boat.....

Please help me in its selection and give me, free of charge, the following information:

Name.....

Address.....

# Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

Established December 15, 1855

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

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Contributors are requested to state—1. Whether such photographs have been previously published. 2. Whether they have been sent to any other paper. 3. Whether or not they are copyrighted. If no copyright appears on them the legal assumption is that there is no liability on our part for their use.

The contributor's name and address should be on the back of every photo, and none should be sent in without full, complete and accurate description. Many photos have been rejected because of the lack of correct data. Accuracy should be the first consideration. An inaccurate statement is always challenged, and this is annoying.

The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.

Every manuscript should bear the name and address of the author or sender, plainly on the manuscript, and not on a separate slip or in an accompanying letter.

## CONTENTS

Cover Design, "The Bell Ringer".....	M. C. Perley.....	2
The Wonderful Story of Marble—Photos.....	.....	4
The Camera's Record of Recent Events.....	.....	5
Editorial.....	.....	6
A Resolution That Would Be Tremendously Popular—Cartoon.....	E. W. Kemble.....	7
The Story of a Memorable Year—With photos.....	Charles M. Harvey.....	7
The Angel Girl—Fiction.....	James Oliver Curwood.....	8
People Talked About—Photos.....	.....	9
Do We Want War with Mexico?—With photos.....	Charlton Bates Strayer.....	10
The Telephone on the Stage—With photos.....	Kathleen Hills.....	11
Heroines of the Telephone.....	A. S. Atkinson.....	11
Pictorial Digest of the World's News.....	.....	12-3
The Old Fan Says—Illustrated by "Zim".....	Ed A. Goewey.....	14
In the World of Womanhood.....	Kate Upson Clark.....	15
The Public Forum.....	.....	16
The Work of the Army in Peace.....	Oswald F. Schuette.....	17
No "Battle Above the Clouds".....	Capt. W. W. Carnes.....	18
Leslie's Travel Bureau.....	Wanderer.....	19
Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers.....	.....	20-1
Leslie's Fifty Years Ago—With illustrations.....	.....	23

## Our Advertising Columns

Here in LESLIE'S office we would like to have you feel that any advertising you see in LESLIE'S is recommended to you by a personal friend. We may not know you, our readers, personally, but feel that we are all friends and that we have a personal responsibility to you.

We carry no advertising in LESLIE'S until we feel assured the thing advertised is good, worth the money, worth having ourselves and worth recommending to our best friends.

Since that is our attitude here toward the advertising we carry, we ask you to extend to our advertisers the confidence you would to us, and to consider all advertisers in LESLIE'S as well recommended as though we had met you face to face and recommended them to your consideration.

John A. Sleicher, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. J. H. Lawrence, GENERAL MANAGER.



You Can Be Like This Man

## POWER FOR YOU!

NEW STRENGTH, VIM AND VIGOR ALL YOURS!

Strength that is more than mere muscular strength. The strength of perfect health, abundant nerve force—the strength of keen relish is now within your reach thru vibration. Nine out of ten people are only half alive. How about yourself. All the joys of life, strength and youth are yours thru vibration. Don't fail to send the coupon below for full particulars about the



### Wonderful White Cross Electric Vibrator



This wonderful instrument gives you the three greatest natural curative agents in the world—vibration, faradic and galvanic electricity. We will send this wonderful machine to you on free trial. You can have

the greatest of all curative agents in your reach all the time. Don't be weak. You can be strong and healthy if you will.

### VIBRATION IS LIFE

It will chase away the years like magic. Every nerve, every fibre of your whole body will thoroughly tingle with the force of your own awakened powers. All the keen relish, the pleasure of youth, will fairly throb within you. Rich, red blood will be sent coursing through your veins and you will realize thoroughly the joy of living. Your self-respect, even, will be increased a hundredfold.

### THIS MACHINE RELIEVES THE FOLLOWING

Rheumatism, headache, backache, constipation, kidney disease, lumbago, catarrh, heart disease, skin disease, deafness, weak eyes, general debility, nervousness, etc., etc.

### THIS REMARKABLE BOOK SENT FREE

This wonderful book describes the human body—tells how to get healthy and beautiful and how to keep so. It explains all about our wonderful free trial offer on the White Cross Electric Vibrator. Don't fail to get it. It's Free!

### SEND THIS FREE COUPON NOW

Even though you never intend to buy a vibrator, send and get this remarkable free book, "Health and Beauty." It contains facts and information which you should know. Learn all about vibration. Send the free coupon right away—NOW.

LINDSTROM-SMITH CO., 1100 S. Wabash Ave., Dept. 2411 Chicago

We also manufacture electric irons, electric hair driers, electric stoves, etc.

Name..... Address..... My Electrical Dealer's Name is.....

# Camera's Record of Recent Events



WHERE CANAL BUILDINGS SLIDE DOWN THE HILL

The top of the Empire slide, which has given the engineers much trouble. The two buildings shown on the left will probably soon fall away with the slide. This has been a regular event at Empire since the slide first began.

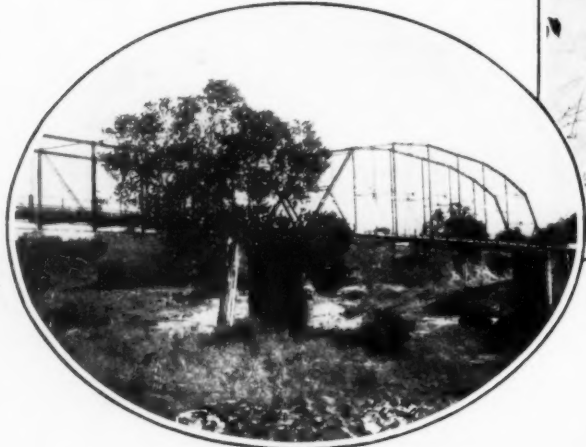


A LINE-UP OF CANAL ENGINES WHOSE WORK IS FINISHED  
A string of fifty locomotives stored at Empire after being retired from active service. They are boarded up and painted with white lead to protect them from the climate. A large part of the Canal equipment is being purchased for use in South America.



A STEEL BRIDGE STANDING PAT IN THE TEXAS FLOOD

The wagon bridge over the Colorado River at Smithville, Tex., with both approaches gone and the water rushing against the main span. The river rose to a height of 55 feet and eventually carried away this part of the bridge also.



THE SMITHVILLE BRIDGE AT LOW WATER



GUTHRIE, OKLA., DEDICATES \$100,000 BATH-HOUSE

It is said to be the only mineral bath-house in the United States built and owned by a municipality. Guthrie discovered natural medicinal waters while sinking wells to increase its water supply and the city decided to retain possession of them and build a bath-house that would equal the best in the country. There was an immense excavation in the city that had been made by railroad engineers who had intended to run a track through the city below the street level. The owners of the franchise gladly relinquished their rights and the municipal bath-house was located in the ditch. The building is made of cement and marble and was christened with a bottle of mineral water. Governor Lee Cruce made the principal address.



A CITY COUNCIL NOT DAUNTED BY LABOR TROUBLES

The city fathers of Austin, Minn., laying paving blocks on Maple Street during the period when labor could not be secured. Among the men at work are Mayor Page, City Engineer Weisgerber, City Printer Skinner and Sheriff Nicholson.



Brig.-Gen. Funston



Maj.-Gen. Bell



Brig.-Gen. Davis

NEW FIGHTING GENERALS FOR THE TEXAS BORDER

The Secretary of War recently made a shift of twelve general officers of the United States Army. Among them was Major-General J. Franklin Bell, who is called from the Philippines to take command on the Mexican border. Brigadier-General Frederick Funston is ordered to turn Hawaii over to General Carter and take command of the Fifth Brigade at Galveston. Brigadier-General Davis is already at Texas City, but is shifted to the command of the Sixth Brigade.





## EDITORIAL

### The Still Small Voice

**A**T the opening of the New Year let us stop and listen to "the still small voice." This is what it tells us:

Time is our most precious possession. It takes us along the pathway of life until it leaves us at the gateway of eternity. What we do with it concerns not only our present but also our future.

The life we live by is the one we must die by. Upon its record we must stand at last when our stewardship is surrendered for its just recompense of reward or punishment.

Our time is not our own. The whole world is teaching us this. The call to the higher life is to make the most of our opportunity, not only for ourselves but also for others. The missionary spirit is in the air. It is the far-reaching cry of the new era of which 1914 may mark the most eventful epoch in a century.

Democracy in government, fellowship in society, helpfulness for the deserving, reformatory as well as punitive measures for wrongdoers, a profound knowledge of ourselves and our shortcomings, a higher appreciation of our neighbor, a tearing down of barriers to human progress, a juster regard for honestly acquired wealth, a widening influence for women in our public life, a new national spirit of peace, of progress and prosperity—this is the great reverberating call of the new year.

Happy the nation that listens to it.

### One Thing at a Time

**I**N pushing legislation President Wilson and the leaders of his party in Congress have achieved a high measure of success. One secret of their good fortune is that their leaders have been content with pushing one measure at a time. First they finished with the tariff, and put that bill on the books. Then they took up the banking and currency question, and seemed to be on the point of placing the final touches on it when the extra session ended by limitation and the regular session began.

The big pieces of legislation of the regular session, as marked out by the President and his party chieftains in House and Senate, are currency and banking, which were before Congress as unfinished business, and the trusts, still to come up. In relative importance, according to the President's own appraisal, these questions stand thus—tariff, banking and currency, trusts. Many other issues have to be kept in mind, aside from that in which Mexico is involved, but with this exception, they are minor matters, and can be taken up when leisure offers itself. The Mexican question, of course, is always with us, and is very grave.

All fair-minded men will concede that the Democratic leaders have shown a good deal of intelligence in keeping each of the big questions from interfering with the others. One issue has been dealt with as a finality before the others were taken up. Much of the credit for this success must be given to President Wilson himself. He has been the impelling force of his administration. He ordered the attack on the tariff. The work on the financial measure was very largely inspired by him. So was his party's persistence in dealing with it. Thus far the President has not been very successful in handling the Mexican issue, but that is as complex a question as any president has ever encountered since the civil war, and the outcome is still uncertain.

### Elihu Root, Peacemaker

**I**N giving the Nobel peace prize to Senator Elihu Root, of New York, a great honor has been worthily bestowed. He won this honor as secretary of state primarily, but his claims for distinction in the field of peace were strengthened by the work he has done in the Senate in removing sources of irritation between nations, and in promoting the cause of universal arbitration. Next to Col. Roosevelt himself, Elihu Root in the eyes of the world is the largest American of his era, and Roosevelt, of course, is not an American influence so much as he is "a universal personage," as one of the newspapers on his Latin-American circuit has styled him.

As a national figure Mr. Root first won pre-eminence as the greatest secretary of war the country ever saw, but he won still greater distinction in a higher field when he went to the head of the State Department. He brought peace to Cuba and the Philippines, and removed much of the prejudice against the United States that had been entertained by many of the people of South and Central America. As senator, he has contributed greatly toward relieving the tension between us and Japan. His work in behalf of complete and absolute equality between the nations in the use of the Panama Canal, and his service in the cause of international arbitration, have won him world wide regard and appreciation.

To say that New York is proud of its illustrious senator is to express it mildly. New York knew him longer than did the rest of the country. His rare qualities were known in his own state long before they had an opportunity to disclose themselves on the national stage. He has upheld the traditions of the Senate in an effective way. Belonging to the order of statesmen of which Clinton, Wright, Seward and Evarts were representatives, he has reminded the country that in something more and better than wealth and in the volume and variety of its activities, New York is still the Empire State.

Senator Root is a constructive statesman in an hour when the nation needs him more than ever before.

### Swearing is a Senseless Habit

**T**O swear like a bargee no longer brings the flush of pride to the London bargeman's cheek. A number of them have organized a brotherhood to remove the reproach by pledging themselves to pray every day, to attend divine service once every Sunday and to "endeavor" not to swear. The bargeman is perfectly honest in limiting himself at the start to an "endeavor" not to swear. "It will take a bit of get-

ting used to it," one of them said, "like changing your language all of a sudden. We are trying hard, but some of the boys hardly dare to open their mouths."

One is reminded of the great Welsh revival of a few years ago, and the necessity under which it placed the miners of acquiring a new vocabulary. The mules, it is said, accustomed as they had been to oaths and curses, were at loss for quite a while when their converted masters attempted to drive them without the usual trimmings to their speech. A revival of reverence for the name of God is much to be encouraged. In Roman Catholic circles the Holy Name Society is doing nobly in promoting a reverent use of the name of Deity.

With the dictionary so full, why should anyone use profanity? Profanity proves poverty in one's knowledge of language. The man who swears does so largely from habit. He uses certain words or certain phrases so often that after a while his vocabulary becomes limited to these stock phrases. The bargemen of London may not know they have 450,000 words to select from in acquiring a new vocabulary, this being the number of words contained in the new Standard Dictionary. Shakespeare had only about 5,000 words to draw from. Bullock's "Compleat English Dictionary" issued in 1616, the year of Shakespeare's death, contained only 5,080 words.

With nearly a half million words to choose from, the bargee and all other swearers should have no difficulty to find pure language for every mood that is deserving expression.

### The Plain Truth

**1914!** The New Year opens with feasting, drinking and turkey trots. Our wish is that it may not close with fasting, tears and supplications. Who can tell?

**PROGRESS!** The people are turning away from the muckrakers. They have had enough of yellow journalism and a surfeit of trust-busting, railroad smashing and demagoguing. A renewed cry for a square deal for everybody, corporations and railways included, is being heard and LESLIE'S, with its two million readers a week, the great constructive visitor in over 400,000 households, is bearing its message of cheer, good will, and hope. The cashier of a bank at Clafin, Kansas, in making a two year's subscription to LESLIE'S said that its editorial on "Thrill," in its issue of November 20th, was alone worth the cost of the paper. The wonderful growth and prosperity of LESLIE'S is the best proof that the people of this country are not in sympathy with the disturbing outcries of those who stand at street corners and preach a gospel of unreason, unrest and unbelief.

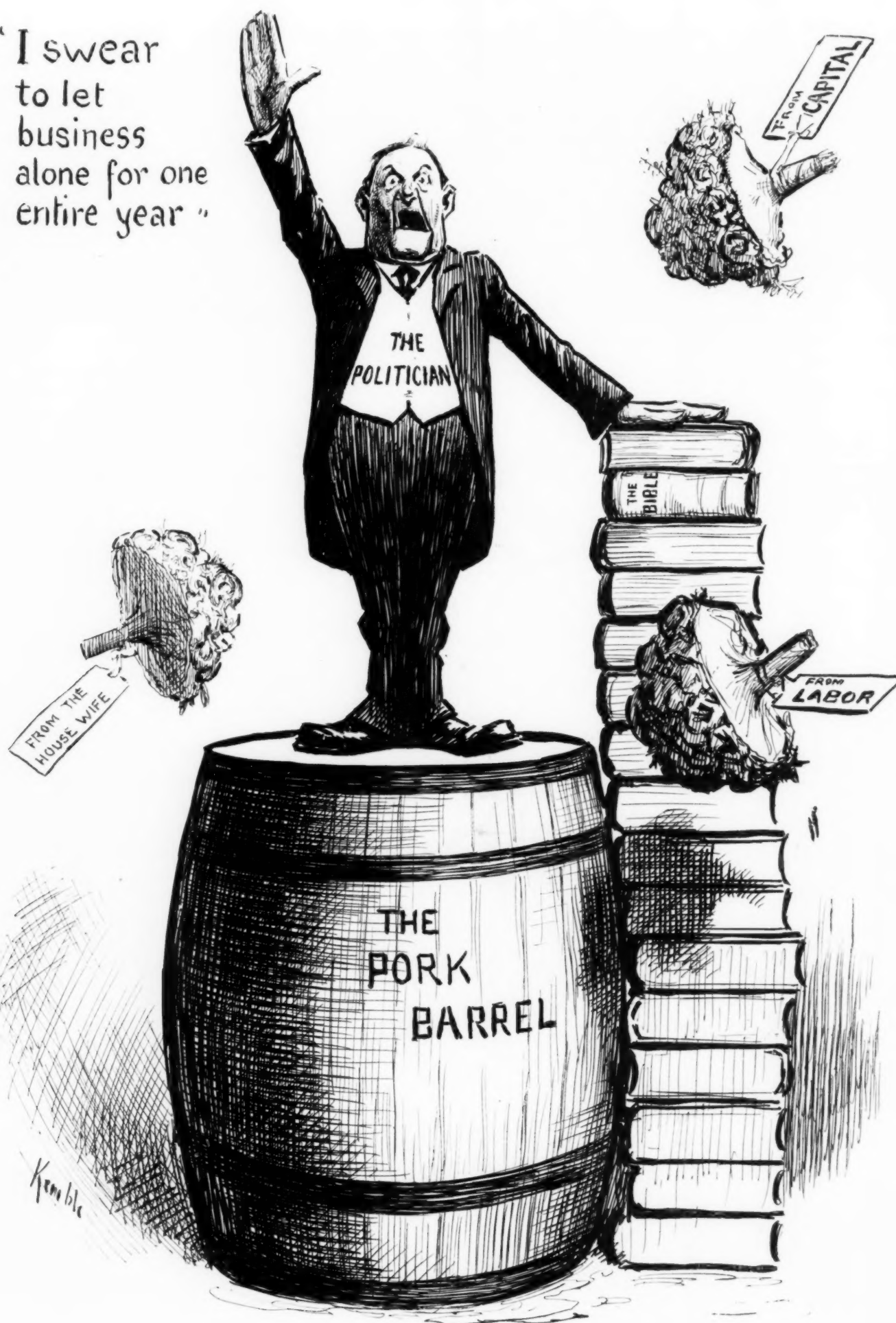
**TOAST!** "Here is to Business and Government. May Business be conducted so fairly and humanely, that Government need not concern itself with Business, except to be sure that nothing is done to disturb or hamper it." This was the first toast offered at the Railway Business Association's banquet in New York City by its eloquent and honored President, George A. Post. Two remarkable addresses were delivered on this occasion,—one by President Elliott of the New Haven Railroad and the other by Governor Cox, of Ohio. Both were constructive, convincing and earnest. A thousand business men, all heavy shippers on the railways, applauded every utterance in favor of giving the railways a square deal. This is the best evidence that the business men favor the request of the railways for a slight increase in their freight rates. May we not hope that the Interstate Commerce Commission will promptly pay heed to the call of duty!

**PROSPERITY!** We have had other troublesome times in the business world. The late President Cleveland referred to them when in an admirable and most reassuring utterance, he said that the country needed "rest and peace and reassurance." That is what it needs today more than it does a continuance of trust-busting, railroad smashing and upsetting of things in general. The great newspapers of the country, whose news columns are filled with authentic reports of closed mills, discharged workmen, and overflowing lodging houses are beginning to see the light and to make their appeals to a sober-minded judgment of public affairs. The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The nation, if not the world, is reform mad, progressively silly. Let those whose bread and butter is at the mercy of immature legislators and statesmen demand consideration, that deliberation in council may take the place of fanaticism and that steadfast faith in our people and our institutions may once more be the dominating note in American development." We second the motion. Make it unanimous!

**DANGERS!** We are facing two great dangers, according to that eminent financier, Mr. H. P. Davison. In his address before the Pennsylvania Society of New York, Mr. Davison found the first danger in "the zeal of demagogues and politicians to travel far and away from the desire of the public." He insisted that the public does not desire "great industries to be wrenched asunder and is not anxious for the destruction of methods of manufacture which have reduced the cost of production and the price of the commodity." The second, and greatest danger, in Mr. Davison's opinion, is that the air is surcharged with suspicion as to the motives and methods of all classes, due to misinformation and misrepresentation. He said: "Never before, in the history of our country, has there been such a festival for blackmailers, either for cash or for political preferment, or for both." These are strong words, but who shall deny their truth in the face of the publication of stolen letters by journals claiming to be reputable, and attacks on manufacturers as "lobbyists" because they sought to protect their interests when jeopardized by reckless legislation. But we might ask Mr. Davison if those who have suffered from the muckrakers have not been the latter's principal means of support?

**CREDIT!** Newspapers express surprise over the fact that a quiet gentleman named Severance who died recently at Cleveland left an estate of over \$14,000,000. It appears that he had been one of the organizers of the Standard Oil Co. The bulk of his wealth had come from careful investments in its securities and those of other well-established industrial and railway enterprises. The newspapers disclosed that he had been one of the most generous contributors to educational, religious and philanthropic institutions at home and abroad. Missions in Japan, and China, small colleges in the West, the Y. M. C. A., various hospitals, women's schools in India and other institutions, it was found, had been in constant receipt of generous gifts from this quiet man of large fortune. There ought to be nothing surprising in this statement, for it recalls that every one of the great fortunes achieved by the promoters of the Standard Oil enterprise has a similar record. Mr. Rockefeller's gifts of millions to educational institutions and to the science of medical research, the late Mr. Rogers's benefaction to his home town, those of the late Mr. Flagler, the wonderful work accomplished by the Pratt Institute, the half million dollar stadium at Syracuse University, the gift of Mr. Archbold—all bear testimony to the thoughtfulness of the captains of industry whose wealth was acquired from the oil industry of the United States which they had the foresight and enterprise first to develop.

"I swear  
to let  
business  
alone for one  
entire year "



A Resolution that would be tremendously popular and insure  
A Happy New Year for us all!

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. Kemble



# The Story of a Memorable Year

Written for Leslie's by CHARLES M. HARVEY

**N**ATURALLY to us of the United States the largest event of 1913 was the transition in public affairs by which the Democrats went into control of the Government. The revolution was so complete that many of the younger generation found difficulty at first in realizing it. The Republicans had been the dominant power so long that they seemed to be a permanent part of our political system. Yet the change was made without a jar in our governmental machinery, and the wheels of authority run on as before.

Through a split in the larger party and a re-alignment of political forces, President Wilson entered office with a greater apparent backing than any of his predecessors since Monroe in his second term, and he has much of the prestige which attaches to widespread popular favor. The policy which he stands for has millions of people behind it, and his opponents have refrained from throwing any obstructions in the way of its accomplishment. In the longest extra session which the country has seen he has, on a reluctant or indifferent Congress, pressed his policy with a great vigor; a new tariff law was put on the statute books and the lawmakers next proceeded with a reshaping of the finances. In the way of constructive legislation seldom does a Congress in any session go farther than this. It is the work of ten months of the Wilson administration, except that the Mexican problem (which he inherited from his predecessor) seems still to be as far as ever from solution, and a powerful element of the American people believe that solution does not lie in the course which he proposes.

And President Wilson has no complaint to make regarding the way in which his countrymen have treated him thus far. The state and municipal elections of 1913 must have given him satisfaction. His favorite for Governor of his own State was triumphant by a handsome margin. Massachusetts was carried by his party, although, of course, through a division in the opposing organization. His party carried Maryland for United States Senator. One of his personal friends, and an appointee of his to Federal office, John Purroy Mitchel, (candidate of the Fusionist forces) carried New York City in one of the most exciting mayoralty canvasses which that town ever saw, and buried Tammany under an avalanche of ballots, for the moment, at least. So far as the country can judge by the election figures of November, 1913, it had no regrets over the result of November, 1912. In the judiciary elections in the State of New York the Republicans made gains, notwithstanding the fact that, to some extent, partisan lines were drawn in them, and they carried the Legislature. The Socialists lost their one big city, Schenectady, where Mayor Lunn failed to overcome the combined Republican, Democratic and Fusionist forces. The deposed governor, William Sulzer, won a local vindication by being elected a member of the State Assembly by his district, but this had no partisan significance, except as it was an additional blow at Tammany.

For some acts of his administration President Wilson has been severely criticized. The National Civil Service Reform League condemns him for signing the bill removing deputy marshals and collectors from the protection of the civil service rules. Thus he exhibited a little of the spirit of the spoilsman, from which his enemies and his friends supposed he would be free. But he has been denounced much more emphatically for signing the sundry civil appropriation bill, which exempts from punishment a certain section of the people for disobeying the criminal section of the anti-trust act of 1890, and for setting up a licensed order of law-breakers in the community. Here we have, at the hands of President Wilson, class legislation of the most vicious type. President Taft vetoed it in a vigorous message shortly before he left office, but Wilson invited its enactment, and its friends in both houses joined him in putting it on the statute book. It was a gratuitous piece of timidity on the part of Wilson, for only a small element of the labor unions asked for it or wanted it, and the



**THE RE-ENTRANCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY INTO POWER**  
The inauguration of President Wilson on March 4th was of unusual significance, for it brought the control of the Government into the hands of a different party, headed by a strong and commanding personality.



**THE LINKING OF THE TWO GREATEST OCEANS**  
The practical completion of the Panama Canal was the greatest engineering feat of the year, if not of all time. The Cucaracha slide in Culebra Cut caused some delay but it is being rapidly dredged out.



**THE VICTORIOUS BANDIT LEADER OF MEXICO**  
General Pancho Villa, the military arm of Carranza's Constitutional movement against provisional President Huerta, has swept steadily and victoriously southward, and now threatens the Mexican capital.

unions constitute only a minute fragment of the real workers of the country. In this measure, passed in the early days of his service, President Wilson assailed the principle of the square deal, which the country had supposed that he would defend.

In a speech at the Southern Commercial Congress in the latter part of October the President declared: "I want to take this occasion to say that the United States will never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest," adding that: "Morality, and not expediency, is to be our governing motive in our relations to the countries of Central and South America." To this sentiment every patriotic American will subscribe. The sentiment expressed in it has been voiced in various sorts of phrase by every President. Nevertheless, it is well to have our position on this question stated anew at a time when our motives in Latin America are being assailed by some of our European trade or political rivals in that part of the world.

One of the greatest engineering feats of all time, the Panama Canal, is attracting more and more attention throughout the world as its opening day approaches, and that day is expected to come before 1914 is many weeks old. Owing to the unfortunate disagreement as to the imposition of tolls on foreign shipping, there is some uncertainty as to whether Great Britain and Germany will participate in the San Francisco Exposition of 1915 which is to celebrate the affair, but there is a growing probability that they will. France will take part in it, as will nearly all the Latin-American countries. So will Japan, although California's hostile land legislation still embitters a large element of its people.

The advent of 1914 will bring to the front the great peace celebration which is to be observed by the United States, Great Britain and Canada, to commemorate the signing of the Treaty of Ghent in December, 1814, which brought an end to the war between those countries. The present purpose of those at the head of the celebration is to induce France, Russia, Germany and the other leading powers to become participants, and to make the affair a great international peace jubilee.

Because of the continuance and extension of the civil war in Mexico, Latin-America contributed a little more than its quota to the sum total of the world's events of 1913. The overthrow of President Madero, his assassination, apparently by order of Huerta, the provisional President, and the maintenance of power by that personage, even in the face of formidable rebellions in different parts of the country, made Mexico a center of world attention to a larger degree than in any recent year. The Huerta coup took place shortly before President Taft stepped out of office, and consequently the issue which it created had to be dealt with by President Wilson. And it is by far the most troublesome question which has come before his administration.

Huerta established a régime of blood and iron and President Wilson refused to recognize him. In Generals Carranza and Villa, however, who are dominant in the northern portion of the republic, Huerta has formidable rivals. Pacification that would permit an election for President which could be considered a fair expression of the preference of the Mexican people seems to be still in the distance.

In a series of notable addresses in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Sao Paulo and other places, ex-President Roosevelt has been delivering a message of good will and fraternity from the people of the United States to those of South America. Everywhere his visit called out an enthusiastic welcome, except that Colombia still protests against the policy which in 1903 took Panama from under its flag, and thus made the construction of an interoceanic canal possible. Mr. Roosevelt departed for South America on October 4, to devote six or eight months' time, in association with the American Museum of Natural History, to the study of conditions there, and to explore parts of the interior of the big continent which have never yet been touched by civilized man.

President Menocal of Cuba has been having some trouble with his Congress on account of a difficulty in getting it to sanction a new foreign loan of \$15,000,000 rendered necessary to meet indebtedness incurred under the administration of President José Miguel Gomez, his predecessor. Cuba's Congress was unwilling to agree to Menocal's program, but its assent was won at length. There are always elements of danger in Cuba. A sufficient number of the old rebels are still alive to keep up the tradition of insurrection at slight provocation. The Platt amendment, however, is there to keep Cuba steady. Under that stipulation the Cubans are required to get the approval of the United States before they can get loans anywhere, beyond a certain amount which can be handled readily out of their revenues. Under it also the United States government is obliged to step in and assist the local authorities in maintaining order and saving life and property if they cannot do it without this aid.

Throughout the eastern countries of Central and South America the gaps in the continuation of the railway which is ultimately to connect New York with Buenos Ayres are being filled up, and within a few years, it is expected, the traveler will be able to get in a train at the mouth of the Hudson and move continuously southward for 10,000 miles to the mouth of the Plata. It is seriously proposed by some of our statesmen, including President Wilson and Ex-President Roosevelt, that the United States call in Brazil, Argentina and Chili to a council with us in which the stability of conditions throughout Latin America can be guarded.



**THE TROUBLER OF MEXICO**  
General Huerta, at whose door is laid the shameful murder of the late President Madero, has grimly held the usurped seat, but with a steady waning of his power.

(Continued on page 17)



**THE PRESIDENT OF CHINA**  
Yuan Shih Kai, Provisional President of the new Chinese republic, succeeded in having himself duly elected President and also in eliminating from China Dr. Sun Yat Sen, to whom the republic owes its existence.

# The Angel Girl

A Wonderful Story of Love and Tragedy in the Canadian Wilderness

Written for LESLIE'S by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

I'VE helped to build railroads ever since a line of steel took the place of the old Indian trail through the Crow's Nest, but never had I seen such a blowin' up of rock or heard such a rumble of black powder and dynamite as that spring in the Yellowhead, when we was pushing the right of way of the G. T. P. over the Big Divide. Word come from headquarters to hurry the work night and day, an' we'd shoved ten thousand men into the mountains an' built a dynamite factory over near Prince Rupert. There wasn't fifteen minutes out of the twenty-four hours that you couldn't hear the going of the blasts, an' if there was anything in what these scientific rain-makers say we'd 'a' had floods for a year from Hogan's Camp to the sea. An' all the time we was shouting for men—men—men, an' put it in the papers how we was killing a thousand fat steers a month for grub an' had cornered all the Chink cooks in British Columbia to make good things to eat. And we got 'em—the men. They was of all nationalities an' colors, from Indian bucks who come in from the prairies to the steerage navvies who couldn't speak a word of English. But the queerest of 'em all, in an on-usual queer sort of way, was Thomas Jefferson Brown.

I found 'im one day two miles down Miette way from the camp, sitting on a pile of ties. He was what you call absorbed. Bein' only a packer an' outfitter, Jack Otto by name, and havin' run up against the rough ends of a rough life for something like thirty years, I can't see much of this thing they call sentiment—specially in mountains an' human animals. But there was something about Thomas Jefferson Brown that gave you a queer sort o' feelin' when he looked at you—something you don't feel very often, an' that sticks.

He was the raggedest lookin' individual that I'd ever see come into the mountains, where as a general thing you don't find rags. There wasn't much left to one arm of his coat, an' it was ripped up the back. It was a size too small for him, too, an' likewise his pants. You had to look close to see what was left of his shoes for he'd hiked it in all the way from Miette. An' he wore a stiff straw hat! When you looked at him you felt like laughing or grub-stakin' 'im to a square meal, but when he looked at you it was just as if Gawd A'mighty had brought you up from behind a-purpose to give you a surprise. He wasn't big—not more'n five foot eight or nine, an' slim. And his face would have been almost like a woman's if it hadn't been for the blonde stubble on it, and the eyes. They were blue—his eyes were that deep sort of blue you see sometimes over the mountains when there's snow on the peaks, the blue that's beautiful in the sunlight, but that can darken in a minute an' make you think of thunder and storm. They made him all at once a man; an' there was that same sort of thing about his mouth and his jaw, sort of womanish though they seemed to be. But the queer thing, the queerest of all, was that look in his face which made you feel sorry for him in a way you couldn't explain—an' before I knew it I was makin' friends with Thomas Jefferson Brown.

He said that was his name, an' he said also that it was a glorious country, an' that he had been makin' some mental observashuns, to prove which he perduced a note-book filled with them funny marks the Chinks put on their laundry slips, only they ran in straight lines instead of up an' down.

"You write Chinese," I says.

"It's not Chinese," says he. "It's shorthand," an' he smiles as he looks up at the tops of the mountains.

"You look—hungry," I observes, hesitatin' to make that remark, notwithstanding he was ragged enough to scare the fool-hens up on the mountains, for I didn't want to hurt his feelings by insinuat'in I thought he was a tramp. An' at them words his eyes darkened, an' you see that flash of storm in them, an' his smile makes me think of the lightning that breaks through the thunder-caps, as he says,

"Hungry—yes; but not for food."

"Mebby—mebby you'd like a drink," I invites, feeling at my hip pocket.

And then he laughed, an' gripped my hand, and there was a queer tremble in his laugh—an' from that minit we was pardners. They say there's love at first sight between men and wimmin, an' I guess—sometimes—there's that same thing between men. Only I don't like to call it love. It's sickenish. Between men it's more than that. It's fight—one for t'other, an' that's what it was between Thomas Jefferson Brown and me. I got him up to the

shack, and while I'm digging out a proper outfit of duds, an' a hat that won't make the mountain-tops slide down on 'im, he looks at me in that half-smilin', wonderin' sort of way, as though I was doing some upsettin' in the way of his calculations. I told 'im he could stay with me, an' do odd chores about, seein' as how my old pardner was dead, an' me all alone now. I told 'im how Jim was brought in that day, all crushed up, an' I guess my v'ice choked up a little, for those eyes o' his'n grew as soft as a woman's. Jim and I had been together for twenty years, and I told him so much about my old pardner that he wanted to go out an' see where I'd put the cross over 'is grave, in the edge of the timber, an' when we got there Thomas Jefferson Brown took off his hat, an' stood there with his head bowed, an' I knowed he was born as much above me as the sun is above the mountains when he said, "So that's where Jim is? I wish I could take his place, old man. I'm of no account, and Jim was—your pardner!"

began chattering to 'em in Eytalian. I wasn't s'prised at that. I was expecting most anything of him. When he was out of smokin' he'd borrow tobacco from a Swede or a Hunk, an' he'd smile at 'em in a way that'd make them quiver all over with pleasure as they give it to him. But he didn't hanker for work. An' he didn't once go near the big engineering camp, where there was twenty young men with eggications. An' he didn't seem to have a cent to his name—smoked my tobacco an' ate my grub, an' now an' then I saw 'im smile and heard him chuckle, as though there was a big joke on somebody. An' I was foolish enough to be happier than I had been since Jim died. An' the happier I was the more it hurt me to see that sick look growin' in his eyes, an' more than once I wanted to ask him to out with it all, for I knew it wasn't sickness that a doctor could touch. But I didn't dare. The nearest he ever came to saying anything was one night when he come in stoop-shouldered an' with a sort of hunted look in his face, a month from the day I found him up the track.

"I'm a thee-orist, Jack," he says.

"An' I'm working out a thee-ory. It's harder work—than breakin' rock." An' he smiles in a sick sort of way. An' a little later he says, "Jack, do you like to read?"

I tells him that I does, when I can get the sort of readin' that doesn't come from a Sunday School library, an' ain't sent in by them good wimmin who thinks we railroad builders are convicts just loosed out of jail. At that he gets up and brings me a book I'd never seen before, and he says: "Read that."

I did. An' it took me most all night, for I ain't a fast reader. But I couldn't let go of it, it was that interestin'. The next morning I told him what I thought of it, an' for a minit his face was as happy as a boy's.

"I'm glad you liked it," he said. "I wrote it."

I give a gasp, an' he said, laughin': "I've wrote six or seven more, an' they're over there under my bunk. They come yesterday in the mail. Help yourself when you want 'em—but keep it to yourself, won't you?" Then he picks up the book I'd read, an' he says, "That was one of the six best sellers, an' it's being staged."

I didn't know what he meant by them remarks but I didn't show my ignorance.

It was just two weeks after that day that the Stranger come to Hogan's Camp. The new man wanted work, an' wanted it bad, an' as I was just leaving with an outfit, an' needed help, I took him without askin' questions—not even knowin' his name. Two hours later a dynamite shot went bad on us, an' two of my men were killed. One of 'em was the Stranger. The other had friends, who cared for him, but the Stranger didn't so much as have an envelope or a card in his pockets to tell who he was, an' we laid him out in a shed and prepared to bury him that afternoon—for it don't do to have 'em layin' around in a camp where there's a lot of working men. It was after supper before the box was ready, an' there was fifteen or twenty of us in the shed, white an' thoughtful in the lantern-glow. We'd put 'im in the box, an' was just goin' to nail down the cover, when the door opens and in comes

Thomas Jefferson Brown. He takes off his hat, and stands beside the box.

"Have you said anything, boys?" he asks. "I mean—have you said a prayer?"

There was a silence, an' Thomas Jefferson knew what it meant. You could 'a' heard a pin fall on the bare earth then. He bowed his head an' began to talk, low an' soft like, as though he was speaking to the Stranger himself, an' when he was done there wasn't a man in the shed could speak, an' there wasn't an eye there that wasn't ashamed to look another man straight in the face. An' then Thomas Jefferson looked around, an' said in that quiet voice of his:

"You're sure, boys, that you can't find out who he is—that wherever his friends may be, they'll never know he's here?"

Then Thomas Jefferson Brown lifted the red bandanna we'd spread over the Stranger's face, and at that he give a sudden start, which didn't seem just real to me, an' said in a voice not much over a whisper:

"Boys, I've met this man before! He told me his name. It's Jeff Graham. I'll put a slab over his grave to-morrow."

That night I wanted to read another of the books, but when I went to look under the bunk they was gone. I asked Thomas Jefferson about 'em, an' he said:

"I thought you'd read 'em. . . . I've taken them away."

(The continuation of this story will appear in the two following issues.)



"I found 'im one day down Miette way from the camp, sitting on a pile of ties. He was what you call absorbed."

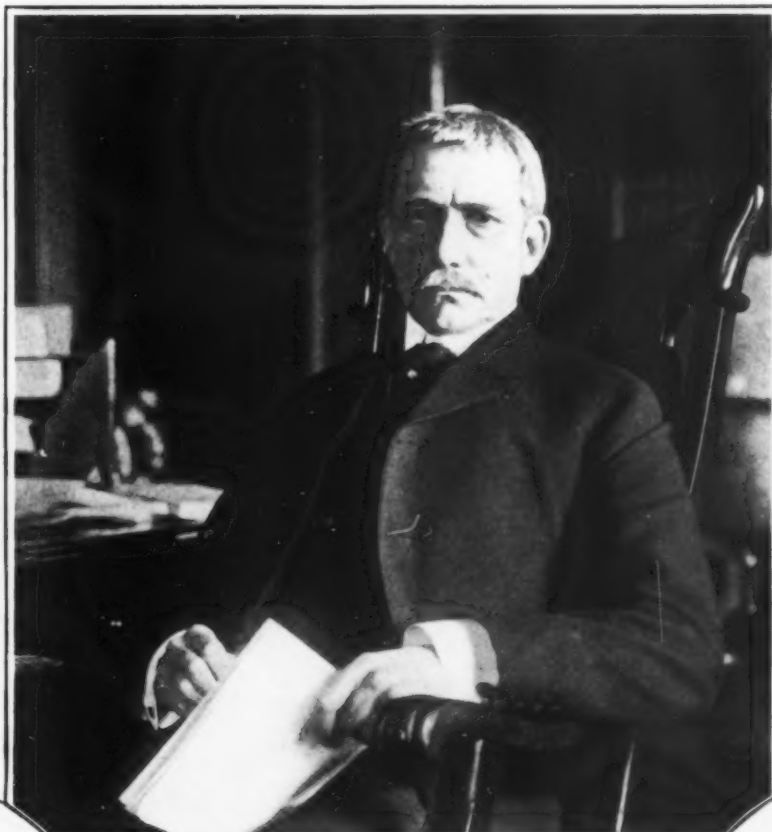


# People Talked About



## HE QUELLED AN INDIAN UPRISING SINGLE-HANDED

General Hugh L. Scott, commanding the Second Cavalry Brigade on the Mexican border, who was sent with a detachment to suppress an uprising among the Navajos of New Mexico. Riding ahead of his troops and accompanied only by an Indian guide, he went boldly into the camp of the chiefs and quickly ended the revolt. This brave officer has great influence with the Indians of the Southwest.



## WELL-DESERVED HONOR COMES TO ONE OF AMERICA'S GREATEST STATESMEN

Hon. Elihu Root, whom Mr. Roosevelt once called "the ablest man in the public life of this or any other country in my day," was recently awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, carrying with it an honorarium of \$40,000, in recognition of his great services in promoting friendliness among the nations. As a former Secretary of State and as an expert in international law, he has many times been called upon to avert quarrels which might have ended in bloodshed.



## WOMAN EDUCATOR IS A STORM-CENTRE IN CHICAGO

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, was recently forced out of office as the result of a secret ballot by the Board of Education. Great indignation followed the announcement, which was interpreted as an effort of Mayor Harrison's administration to make the public schools again a part of the spoils system. Mrs. Young is recognized as one of our foremost educators.



## A MEXICAN SOLDIER WHO OUGHT TO BE IN SCHOOL

A 12-year-old boy who is actually enrolled in Villa's cavalry and fights valiantly in the "rebel" ranks. He is one of many boy-soldiers who to-day are fighting on both sides in the bloody revolution south of the Rio Grande.



## DISTINGUISHED GROSVENOR TWINS OF WASHINGTON

Edwin P. Grosvenor (on the left) is an assistant to the Attorney-General and conducted the cases against the night-riders of Kentucky, the bath-tub trust and the harvester trust. On the right is Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, head of the National Geographic Society (and Magazine), who is a son-in-law of Alexander Graham Bell. The twins are often mistaken for one another.



## A YOUNG MEXICAN WOMAN WHO SHOOT TO KILL

One of the women actually fighting as a soldier in Villa's "rebel" army. It is reported that the Federal troops captured and hung this woman's brother and that her enrollment among Villa's rough troops is due to her fierce thirst for vengeance.



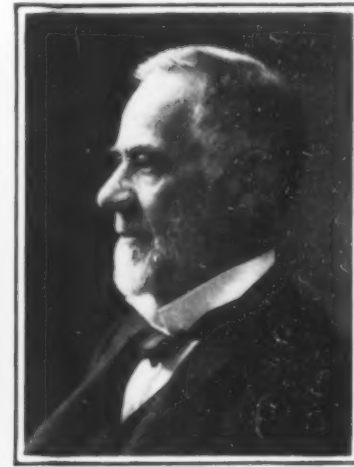
## A SWEET SINGER OF IRELAND

A new photograph of the famous tenor, John McCormack, taken with his wife. He has recently returned from Melbourne, Australia, where he crowded a vast auditorium sixteen times in two months.



## CHAMPION BOY CORN-GROWER OF THE NATION

Walker L. Dunson, of Alexander City, Ala., receiving his diploma from Secretary of Agriculture Houston. He raised 232.7 bushels of corn on one acre of ground at a cost of only 19.9 cents a bushel. The record of last year's champion (Jerry Moore, of South Carolina) was 228.75 bushels at a cost of 42 cents a bushel.



## NINETY YEARS OLD, AND HEARTY

Senator Henry Gasaway Davis, of West Virginia, recently celebrated his ninetyeth birthday at his home in Elkins. He began life as a farmer boy and then advanced to railroad brakeman.

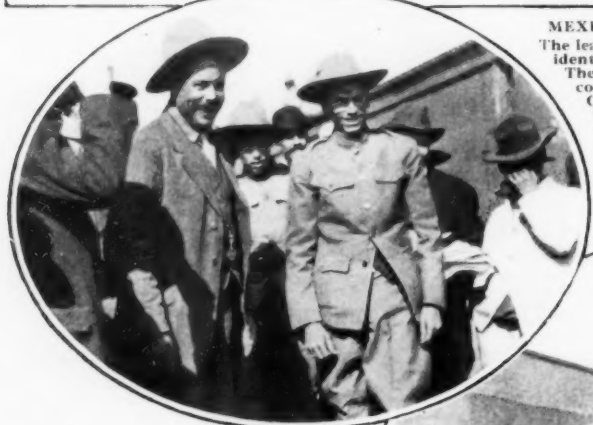
# Do We Want War With Mexico?

Written for Leslie's by CHARLTON BATES STRAYER



## MEXICAN REFUGEES CROSSING THE RIO GRANDE

The leaders of the wagon-train which brought wealthy residents of northern Mexico to the safety of American soil. The family of General Mercado, Federal military commander in the north, was among them; and General Terrazas (the richest man in Mexico, who owns nearly two-thirds of the State of Chihuahua) also had to flee. His vast estates, together with those of his distinguished nephew, Enrique Creel, have been "officially" confiscated by Villa.



## THE STRONG MAN OF MEXICO

General Pancho Villa (on the left) and General Toribio Ortega, in a moment of exultation. The leader's lack of uniform is in striking contrast with the spick and span regalia of his aide.

THE country will always stand behind its President in any foreign complication, but grievous apprehension exists throughout the world as to whether we have pursued the wisest policy in regard to Mexico. The one thing President Wilson has wished to avoid is war. Yet his ultimatum to President Huerta of Mexico, followed by a waiting policy, leads every day nearer to war. The motive of the President is above question and were he dealing with any other than a Latin-American people there would be more hope for a successful outcome of his idealistic policy. Even if Huerta is at last eliminated, there is not any great likelihood of anyone taking his place whose hands are less stained with blood.

It is impossible to impress upon the people of Mexico the ethical standards of the United States, unless through an educational process covering many years. Moral standards have never yet been given to people by coercion or threats. Morals are not a matter of bestowal from outside, but a slow growth from within. The character of the Mexican people cannot be made over in a year, nor can a free and intelligent exercise of the franchise be assured through the threatening policy of another power.

The London *Spectator*, which criticises President Wilson's Mexican policy as being neither one of complete recognition of liberty nor a complete system of control, uses a homely illustration to show how the policy attempts to control while it repudiates the desire to do so. The *Spectator* supposes a mother-in-law saying to her son-in-law: "As you know, I do not believe in interference, and my principle is that you and my daughter should be absolutely master and mistress of your own house. At the same time, it is quite impossible that you should go on employing your present cook. She is a woman of the worst character, though you seem to be quite unaware of the fact. I must therefore request you to send her away at once. If you do not do so, I shall be driven to take steps to compel you."

Huerta may not have had many friends at the beginning, and the number may now be less; but, as everyone knows, any actual attempt at coercion on the part of the United States would be the one thing most calculated to unify all the contending Mexican factions. How much better it would have been if the existing government had been recognized by President Wilson, with the promise of our support on condition that it bring order out of chaos, secure protection to life and property, and guarantee to the people the liberties given them under their constitution? A country that had been for years under the despotic rule of a Diaz might have responded to the alternative of support or intervention on such terms, but could hardly have been equal to much more than that.

The elimination of Huerta at this time will not bring order to a disorganized country nor promote an era of good will between Mexico and the United States. Smouldering fires would still exist, and these in time bring conflagrations. We are finding it more difficult, too, to coerce a disorganized power than it would be to coerce a well-or-



## BIG GUNS NOW TURNED AGAINST THE FEDERALS

A detachment of one of Villa's batteries, which he took from the Federals when he captured Juarez. Were it not for the caissons behind, the outriders might be taken for farmers going to work.



## ENTRAINING THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS' CAVALRY

Villa's daring horsemen loading their mounts into box-cars while they themselves take position on top of the cars. A Mexican troop-train is an interesting spectacle on the military horizon.



## A "REBEL" GENERAL AND STAFF

General Pablo Gonzales (seated in centre) who captured Victoria and is regarded as commander-in-chief of the Constitutional forces of northern Mexico.

men there from all parts of the country, and this was 5,000 short of a war footing for a division. We do not have now, despite the mistakes made in past wars, a definite military policy. In the event of war, the first thing necessary would be passage of new laws by Congress and this would mean hasty and ill-considered legislation by a congress in which mediocrity is at a premium. While we were getting ready to fight, a nation prepared for war beforehand might secure military advantages difficult or impossible to overcome.

Have we counted the cost? A war with Mexico will cost us a billion dollars—enough to dig two more Panama Canals if we needed them. What preparations are we making to meet this tremendous burden? Germany has already taken steps to increase its war chest from \$30,000,000 to \$90,000,000 gold. "With characteristic energy," says Edgar Crammond in *The Nineteenth Century*, "the General Staff of the German Army has set itself the task of providing in time of peace a gold and silver reserve which, when war comes, will free it from immediate financial embarrassments, enable it to mobilize almost instantaneously, and devote its undivided attention to the conduct of war. At the same time their forethought in this matter will result in the minimum of suffering and sacrifice falling upon the commercial community when the war panics strike the German money markets." Japan likewise furnished the world a lesson in the value of an early preparation for war in its conflict with Russia in 1904-5.

The financial cost of war is not its most horrible feature, but it is one of the greatest burdens placed upon a country. Foresight such as Japan practiced in the war with Russia, and such as Germany is exercising in advance of the possibility of war, helps greatly to relieve the people of the suffering and inconvenience that business feels in time of war panic and during war. Great Britain's experience in the South African war is an example of the loss that comes from lack of preparation. Mr. Crammond cites the opinion of a member of Lord Elgin's commission to the effect that if the British War Office had had a sum of \$50,000,000 placed at its disposal a few months before the outbreak of hostilities, "preparations could have been made which would have reduced the cost of the war by probably not less than \$500,000,000, even if it had not prevented the Boers from declaring war."

Turning to the United States, we, too, have never had a war which did not reveal the folly of unpreparedness. What are we doing to prepare for the almost inevitable conflict with Mexico? Having begun a waiting policy with Huerta, President Wilson seems not now to be inclined to change it; but this does not justify a waiting policy in the matter of putting the army on a fighting basis or of making that financial preparation which will counteract the tendency to a panic should the war clouds break. The administration's policy towards Mexico has been to wait and to drift. All the shore signs indicate more and more clearly every passing hour that we are drifting towards war. If war it must be, every day of delay in preparation means added burdens placed upon our people.



# The Telephone on the Stage



**GRACE GEORGE GETS ON THE WIRE**  
The telephone conversation reveals the plans of the lovers about to elope in "Half an Hour," which played at the Empire this fall.

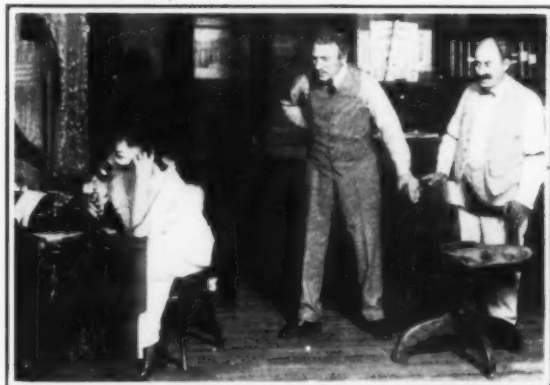
**W**HAT a boon to the playwright the telephone has become! I have been amused to notice that with scarcely an exception in every new play in New York this season the telephone plays its part, and sometimes a most important part. One reason for its common introduction is the readiness with which it can be made to develop the plot. The heroine springs to the telephone in "Half an Hour" and listens to her lover, repeating his conversation, of course, and we know just what their respective situations and relations are. In "At Bay" the villain calls up his perturbed victim and at once you know what kind of an intrigue is on foot. Half of the excitement in "Seven Keys to Baldpate" is created by one-sided conversations over the telephone and in "Potash and Perlmutter" the telephone comes in mighty handy when Ruth Silver, the designer, comes to the rescue of the much-harried partners. And so on it goes. The handy little telephone helps to break up the monotony of dialogue, often relieving it of a tedious strain. It adds to the human interest of the proceedings because everybody uses a telephone, and it facilitates the progress of the performance!

It is a curious study to see how the telephone is introduced in some plays. It has a particularly natural appearance at times, and at others it is lugged in without any particular reason. It is interesting also to observe the way in which the telephone is handled, and the absolute absurdity of some of the conversations which are assumed to occur. I note that the audience always pricks up its ears when the stage telephone bell rings. It is a familiar sound to the expectant.

—KATHLEEN HILLS



**CRYSTAL HERNE BREAKS THE CONNECTION**  
A crucial moment in "At Bay," at the 39th St. Theatre, when the telephone is being used by the blackmailer to intimidate a girl victim.



**THE SENATOR CALLED TO THE RESCUE**  
In "Potash and Perlmutter," Ruth Silver, the designer, engages the Senator by telephone to defend the over-troubled Boris.



**THE BUSY HOTEL PHONE**  
Many hearty laughs in "Seven Keys to Baldpate," now completing its third month at the Astor Theatre, come from the one-sided telephone conversations during the exciting moments at Baldpate Inn.

## Heroines of the Telephone

Written for Leslie's by A. S. ATKINSON

**A**N army of 100,000 telephone girls operate the thousands of exchanges in this country, earning in real money the sum of \$40,000,000—the greatest wages paid to girls or women in any field of work. These sisters of the switchboard earn their pay, too, for they answer upward of 15 billion calls a year, which would make an average of 150,000 calls for each operator.

The "Hello Girl" has privileges denied many others, and also larger responsibilities. She may be called up any minute by the President of the United States or by a Morgan or a Rockefeller or a Vanderbilt. She can listen to conversations between business men and statesmen that might make her a fortune if she revealed the secrets to others. Strange indeed are the whisperings of the telephone, and the girls whose ears are eternally glued to the receivers might unfold a tale that would be more harrowing than a dime novel.

The telephone girl isn't employed for unusual qualities of bravery and heroism, but these are often an asset that have worked wonders in her profession. When the history of the telephone is finally written it will include many daring stories of heroism on the part of the girls who have stuck to their switchboards until all others had left.

In the great flood which swept Dayton, it was a woman telephone-operator who saved scores of lives by sticking to her switchboard until the water and fire cut short all communications. The appeals for help from isolated sections of the city reached her in the most agonizing tones, and she calmly transmitted the news to the rescue parties. It was only when the wires were all down or broken that she finally permitted herself to be rescued through the top story window of her office.

Any one of the army of telephone girls may be faced at a moment's notice by a situation that will demand quickness of action, nerve and courage to save human life. Imagine this message coming over the phone: "I want mama. I'm burning up."

It was a childish lisp, but no further information. It might have been a hoax; but the girl operator could take no chances. She immediately ascertained the district and street from which the childish call had come, and then sent word to the Fire Department. They discovered the smoke arising from an upper window of a nearby tenement, and a fireman rushed up just in time to rescue a six-year-old girl from a horrible death. She had been locked in the room while her mother went marketing, and the apartment had caught on fire from the gas stove in the kitchen.

When the Title Guaranty Building, in St. Louis, caught fire, the first to learn of the disaster were the telephone girls at the local switchboard. Two of them, Julia Devine and Lorraine Davis, stood by their posts until they had notified every tenant in the big building of the fire. While frightened and terrified girls and men rushed to escape from the building, they sat at their switchboard and continued to send out the alarm. They were finally rescued by the firemen, but not until they had made it possible for every one to get out of the building. To their heroism scores of tenants of the big building attributed their safety.

At midnight Miss Ollie Walling, of Fort Worth, Texas, was called up by a ring, but instead of any intelligible word she heard a gasp and muffled groan. With quick intuition she called up police headquarters, and within a few minutes officers were rushing to the house from which the phone call came. They got there just in time to save a human life. The woman of the house had been attacked by a burglar, and her gasping groan in the telephone had been the result of a cruel hand wrapped about her throat to strangle her into silence.

Miss Rose Coppinger a year ago was presented by the citizens of Webber's Falls, Oklahoma, with a purse of \$100, and she is still called "the heroine of Webber's Falls." She was a telephone operator when a fire broke out in the town and threatened to

destroy it completely. She remained at her station while the heat from the surrounding buildings grew almost unbearable, and sent out rural calls to all the farmers begging them to come to the relief of the local fire fighters. In response to her calls hundreds rushed toward the city in wagons and on horseback to fight the fire. The business section was burnt out, but most of the residential part of the town was saved from the flames by this prompt volunteer army of fire-fighters hastily summoned by the brave "hello girl." Miss Coppinger was finally rescued by firemen after she had dropped unconscious, the telephone receiver still bound to her head.

Miss Hazel Orendorff, of Kansas City, saved the life of a woman by her quick wit and promptness, when, at three o'clock in the morning, there came over the phone the one agonized shriek of "Murder!" She had the police at the house from which the call issued before the robbers could accomplish their purpose.

Late at night Miss Jeffers, night operator for the Colorado Telephone Company at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, received word that a railroad wreck of serious importance had occurred at Dotsero, a small, lonely way-station not many miles out. Immediately she took it upon herself to summon assistance from every town and city within twenty miles of the wreck, and through her quickness a relief train with physicians and nurses was soon at the place of the disaster. In recognition of her services that night her salary was raised and she received the formal thanks of the company and the citizens for her work in the cause of humanity.

A few years ago when Arkansas was swept by one of the most disastrous floods in its history, two telephone operators—Mrs. Anna Sanders and Mr. J. F. Foggleson—were more responsible than any others for the entire absence of loss of any lives. These two operators stood at their boards listening to appeals from different sections and sending out calls to rescue parties.

Many times they were urged to save their own lives while they had a chance but Mrs. Sanders stayed until she had sent out more than a thousand messages to individual homes warning the occupants of the flood that had broken down the levee. She stayed until nearly all the wires were down and continued to send out messages when a few new wires were re-strung. Food was carried to her in boats to the upper story of the house where she was imprisoned.

Similar stories of heroism are told of the telephone girls in floods in other states. Fire, murder and floods come with awful swiftness, but the telephone can lessen their disastrous effects if the operators have courage and quick wit. Some of these stories do not end well for the telephone girl. They sometimes go down with the wreck, sacrificing their lives for the sake of humanity. Such was the case of Mrs. Rooke, the night operator at Folsom, New Mexico, when a wall of flood water thirteen feet high tore down the building in which she was calmly sending out alarms to the surrounding country. It is estimated that she saved forty lives before the building in which she was working fell before the tidal wave. Her body was found twelve miles from Folsom, with the telephone headpiece still fastened to her head—a martyr as well as a heroine in the cause of humanity!

We may not always think of the telephone girl as a heroine. Sometimes when we grow impatient because of "central's" dilatoriness in answering our call, or become angry because the girl has given us the wrong number, we should stop and think of some of the good that members of this great sisterhood have done. Perhaps the girl we so angrily address for a slight mistake may be the one to save a life from death by fire this very night, or through her bravery and quickness of mind she may be the means of rescuing scores from some flood or great conflagration. We can never tell who will be the next one to play the role of heroine—or martyr!

## PICTORIAL DIGEST OF

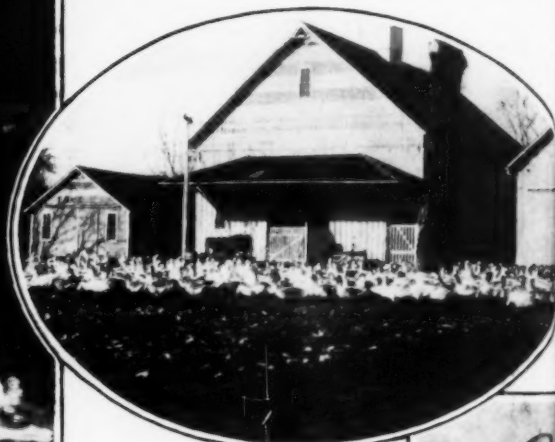


UNIQUE PICTURES OF NEW YORK BY  
Companion photographs of the downtown financial district of New York  
between the Singer Building (on the right) and the Bankers Trust Building  
worth Tower and areas are



LUNCH COUNTER  
ON A TRAIN

An innovation by the Pennsylvania Railroad as an experiment to see if a lunch-counter car is more satisfactory to travelers than the ordinary dining-car. Instead of tables, a counter long enough for 21 people runs lengthwise of the car. Chairs are placed on only one side and the patrons have a view of the landscape while they eat. It is expected that this experiment will be a success, for many travelers object to being required to order a full meal in a dining-car when they want only a cup of coffee and a sandwich. The prices will be about the same as those of the usual station lunch-counters. You can get a cup of coffee and a sandwich for 25 cents.



A FARM OF 10,000 GEESE  
A section of the goose "ranch" of William H. Firke, of Mansfield, Ill., who is also a banker. He increases his surplus by fattening geese for market; he does not raise them.



ONE REASON WHY GOLF IS BECOMING MORE POPULAR IN GERMANY

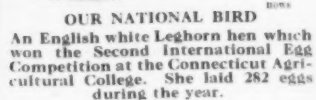
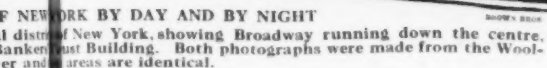
Winsome girls act as caddies on the golf links in Germany. With their picturesque costumes and hearty good humor, they have proven much more satisfactory to the devotees of the sport than the boy caddies of America. It is said that the girls take much more interest in the progress of the game than do the boys.



DELAWARE SHIPPING  
Congressman Evans, of Montana, have the Federal Government public whipping post in use the only State in the Union now stands pat with its neighbors. The son of the flogging with a post, his wrists shackled shown in the picture. The flogging draws blood, but it does not hurt the men.



OF THE WORLD'S NEWS



The native pueblo, three miles from the town of Taos. The Mesquitos, who once lived and died. The photo shows the Indians celebrating with weird ceremonies the day of their patron saint, San Geronimo. The feast brought Indians of many tribes from all parts of the surrounding country and the roofs of the adobe houses were thronged with spectators and spectators. Taos itself is really a Mexican town and is not on the railroad; tourists reach it in motor cars.



Twenty freshmen of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, N. Y., placed a flag on top of this tower and tried to keep it there for 23 hours. Twenty sophomores caught and bound most of the freshmen and then tried to remove the flag. The picture shows the sophomores' ladder as it was pushed off, one man falling with it.

**SHIPPING POST**  
Montana is trying to  
abolish the  
in use in Delaware.  
It is now used. Dela-  
commends the post to  
soner stands during  
arms encircling the  
hacked in the irons  
The flogging seldom  
welts on the skin  
men.

# The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY. Illustrated by "ZIM"



"GOIN' TO BE GREAT LIKE DADDY!"

Young Christopher Mathewson being taught the secrets of the fadeaway by his masterly father. The photo was taken in southern California where "Matty" is spending the winter.

"To begin with, this year will be the biggest in the history of sport and we are to be treated to no less than four international matches—yachting, polo, tennis and golf. We may and we may not win in all of them but, coupled with baseball, they will furnish enough excitement to keep all of us decidedly interested until the breezes of next fall begin to blow. For a long time our British cousins were in a sort of athletic slump, but the awakening came last year; and the fact that we defeated them along all lines only made them more determined to make good. And they are coming here bent upon taking from us some of the trophies we now hold. Sir Thomas Lipton, a genuine sportsman who remains undaunted in spite of repeated failures, will send another yacht to sail for the America's Cup. This assurance of a cup race has resulted in a great boom in yachting circles and already three syndicates have signified their intention of building defenders. This will necessitate a series of trial races to determine the craft which will be pitted against the newest Shamrock, and in conjunction with these trials several races between smaller boats are planned.

"Once again the Duke of Westminster will defray the expense of sending a polo team here and it is not unlikely that the English clubs will see that two teams are equipped to do battle in the United States. This latter plan is already being pushed by the Hurlingham Club. The British polo players received a fearful jolt last summer when their carefully drilled army officers proved no match for the hard-riding Americans, and they will come prepared for a desperate fight and bringing the very best ponies to be obtained on the other side. Foxhall P. Keene is likely to succeed Harry Payne Whitney as captain of the cup-defending team and the first game will be played on June 9, which will bring the matches at almost exactly the same date as in 1913. Then there will be a big invasion of golfers, intent upon humbling our boys, and this time John Bull, profiting by experience, will send fairly young players who won't hesitate to play the game to the very limit, the same as we do. The English players will go to Madrid immediately to condition and prepare themselves for the international games. While Vardon and Ray are expected here early in the year, it is understood that the team which Lord Northcliff will send later will consist of nearly a dozen of the best golfers in England. In July the American tennis team will be called upon to defend the Davis Cup against a formidable English aggregation. It was a hard blow to British pride when three young Yankees went over to England and gave them a thorough trouncing and they hope to even the score this summer. It is expected that Parke, Nixon and Wilding will be among the visitors.

## Spring Practice Time Almost Here

"And don't forget that we are going to have our baseball served to us very early this year and that the regular season will be preceded by inter-city matches between the major league outfits that will give the fans plenty of ace-high diamond performances long before they are prepared to shed their overcoats. To bring this about it will be necessary to begin the preparatory training at a very early date and camps will be opened in many places by the middle of February. I can hardly realize it myself, George, but within a few weeks the boys will be taking off their surplus weight and training their batting eyes and you and I will be waiting and watching eagerly for any news from the front which will give a line on what we may expect the players to do during the big season. And it will be some big season, all right, for in addition to the two old standbys, the National and the American, the Federal League will be in the field fighting to show that it is an A1 organization and worthy of taking rank with its established rivals. According to the latest reports the Federals will have clubs in St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Kansas City.

## "There's No 'Batting Eye,' " Says Cobb

"Our old friend Uncle Tyrus Cobb recently delivered a knockout punch to the long-cherished idea that he and other great stickers are particularly gifted with what the fans have been pleased to term a 'batting eye.' 'People who believe that a good batsman keeps his eye on the ball from the moment the pitcher delivers it until it reaches the plate are badly mistaken,' said the Georgia Peach. 'A man hits a baseball by instinct. He sees the sphere leave the twirler's hand, of course, but doesn't keep his eye glued upon it until he hits. If he did his average would be zero or thereabouts. The natural batsman and heavy hitter doesn't worry about hitting the ball. By instinct he steps forward at the proper time and biffs away. The light hitter seldom improves, no matter what he does to boost his efficiency.' Cobb has applied his baseball hitting methods to golf. Instead of driving the gutta percha from a tee, he has his caddy throw the ball to him and when it bounces an inch or two from the ground, swats it. Ty easily drives the ball when it is tossed, but finds it hard to hit when it is at rest.

"And, incidentally, I might call your attention to the fact that Cobb, the highest paid ball player now performing, proved that he deserves his salary, by again heading the batsmen in the American League. According to the official averages recently made public he finished the 1913 season with the fine percentage of .390 for 122 games. He is accredited with 167 safe smashes for a total of 220 bases in 428 trips to the plate. In his collection of bingles were four homers, 16 triples and 18 doubles. And this winter Ty is among the very good boys, and not only has he declined to join the 'holdouts,' but has

announced that he will be with the Tigers again in 1914 and doing his best to put his club in the pennant race.

"While Joe Jackson failed to wrest the batting championship from Cobb, he still managed to keep himself very much in the limelight. He performed in 148 games for the Naps—26 more games than Cobb—and whanged the pellet for 197 hits. His percentage was .373 and his swats included seven home runs, 17 three-sackers and 39 doubles. In all he faced the pitchers 528 times.

## Daubert National's Greatest Slugger

"Of the National League batsmen who participated in 100 or more games, Jake Daubert, the star first-sacker of the Brooklyn, took the premier position with a percentage of .350. He took part in 139 games, was at bat 508 times and hit safely 178 times. His bingles included two homers, seven triples and 17 doubles. Taken as a whole the batting averages of the best men in the parent league did not compare very favorably with those in the American. The club batting averages of the two major organizations showed the Athletics heading the Johnson outfit with .285, while the Giants, leaders in the National, were twelve per cent. below that figure. On the other hand the White Sox, the tailend batters in the American, had but .236, while the Boston's, the cellar stickers in the rival aggregation, finished with .256.

## Chicago Sportsmen to the Front

"According to plans already under way, Chicago is to have the greatest sporting club in the world. The organization, starting with a membership of 2,500 and James A. Pugh, the yachtsman, as president, has been incorporated under the name Sportsmen's Club of America. The intention is to have at least 40,000 members by the end of the first year. A large clubhouse with a stadium seating 15,000 will be erected and an athletic exhibition of some kind will be held every week-day night of the year. There will be 68 vice-presidents, each one an expert in one of the branches of sport. In speaking of the club's plans President Pugh said: 'When I took my power boat *Disturber III* to England last year I was treated royally and was promised by three of Britain's best known sportsmen that they would send their boats to Chicago for the 1914 regatta on the lake front. These were Mackay Edgar, owner of the *Maple Leaf IV*, the fastest going craft in the world; Noel Robbins and Count Despujols.' The sportsmen of the Windy City are to be congratulated on their splendid enterprise, and those of other cities will probably follow their example. To-day the United States is the greatest sport loving country in the world, and the number of those taking an interest in all forms of athletics is increasing by hundreds of thousands yearly. If all large cities should have organizations patterned after the Chicago club, they would be so powerful as to absolutely compel clean and honest sport in every place under their jurisdiction, and would soon place all professional athletic contests on the same high plane as the amateurs now enjoy under the direction of the A. A. U. At present there is too much shady wrestling, boxing and foot racing in many parts of the country.

## Forward Pass Here to Stay

"During the recent football season the forward pass came into its own, and as almost every good team in the country made free and successful use of it, it is apparent that it is to hold a permanent place in the sport in this country. The reactionaries still are fighting against it, possibly in the hope of limiting it to a distance of from 15 to 20 yards, but most footballists believe that it will stand without limitations. It certainly gives the weaker team a chance against a stronger opponent provided the former will back up the use of the stunt with brain work."

## A Connie Mack Story

"Everybody enjoys a good baseball yarn, especially when it concerns a general favorite, and you'll certainly appreciate this one on Connie Mack. It is a matter of history that the talented leader of the world's champion outfit once tried unsuccessfully to trade Schang, his clever young catcher, for 'Paddy' Green, a Yankee recruit pitcher, but it is not generally known that Pitcher Bob Shawkey was practically forced upon the canny Connie. Some moons ago Manager Dunn, of the Baltimore team, tipped off Johnny Evers, general of the Cub forces, to Shawkey, but the Chicago leader refused. He knew that Mack had an interest in the Baltimore team, that at the time he was badly in need of young twirlers and felt that if the touted youngster were not good enough to be taken over by the Philadelphia aggregation he was not of sufficient promise to join the Windy City outfit. No other big league manager apparently cared enough for Shawkey to make a bid for him and finally, when Mack saw that he might go to some club for the draft price of only \$2,500, he reluctantly sent for him to join the Athletics. Wonder how the Phillie leader would receive a proposition now to peddle his skilful young heaver? The baseball fates have certainly been good to Connie.

## Champ Clubs Graduate a Few Managers

"Every fan the length and breadth of the land will admit without question the skill of Connie Mack and Johnny McGraw in developing world-beating players, but how many of the great army of rooters have ever paused to consider the few capable managers who have graduated from the ranks of the Giants and the Athletics, in spite of the fact that they had the best opportunities to study the methods of their chiefs. From the Philadelphia outfit the first to try his mettle as a manager was Lave Cross, formerly a captain under Mack. He went to Washington and fell down. As a minor league boss his success was but indifferent. Monte Cross tried to handle Kansas City and lasted a season. 'Socks' Seybold and 'Topsy' Hartsel were tried out in Toledo and that's about all. Harry Davis's stay with the Naps brought him no bouquets. 'Bris' Lord will manage the Mobile club of the Southern League in 1914 and what he will do can only be guessed at. Bill Bernhard, a pitcher, did succeed in winning a pennant the first year he handled a club in the Southern organization.

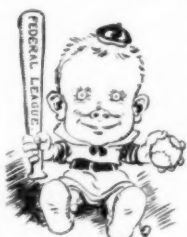
"Of the Giants' 'Iron Man' Joe McGinnity probably made the most money as a manager. He first handled the Newark team and did pretty well, and today is adding to his funds with a Pacific coast outfit. Bresnahan's career while handling the Cardinals was more stormy than successful. Bowerman, another great catcher, had a good season or two with the Indianapolis club and then dropped from view. Fred Tenney couldn't bring success to the Boston Nationals and Bill Dahlan has surely had his ups and downs with the Dodgers. Now Arthur Devlin and Harry McCormick, the great pinch hitters, are to be managers, and while the loyal rooters wish them every success, still they do not expect a great deal. Precedent is against them. Probably baseball managers, like poets, are born and not made, but in any event, the ambitious pupils graduated from the Mack and McGraw colleges have reflected but little credit upon their old masters."



A busy summer ahead



'Twill help a lot



The youngster is growing larger and stronger every day



The National League's Bad Boy



# In the World of Womankind

Written for Leslie's by KATE UPSON CLARK

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—This department will be devoted to the use and the profit, and especially to the pleasure, of girls,—all kinds of girls, rich and poor, plain and pretty, gay and grave, wise and otherwise,—and they are invited to read it, contribute to it and comment upon it, approving or disapproving as they see fit. Their letters will always be carefully read and considered. They can reach Mrs. Clark quickly by addressing her care of Women's Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Correspondents are requested to give their names and addresses, not for publication, but as a token of good faith.

## HOPES FOR THE NEW YEAR

A little company of thoughtful women was gathered together lately, in a little city in the "Middle West." "The time of New Year resolutions has passed," remarked one of them. "People don't begin to make them as much as they used to. Nowadays we content ourselves with hopes. I have some ardent hopes for this new 1914,—but I am afraid none of them will come true." "I have some, too," said another. "Let's compare our hopes. What are yours?" "Well," replied the first speaker, "I believe the foremost one is that we may make progress toward world-peace,—have wider and stronger international agreements. And, largely because I believe women will help in this matter, I want woman suffrage to prosper everywhere. And I want the temperance cause to grow stronger. The Public Prosecutor here (the officer called the 'District Attorney' in some states) told me yesterday that since this county had gone 'dry' more than half his business has fallen off. And I want a thorough dress-reform for women,—some costume devised for them which shall be loose and healthful, yet artistic. It is silly to talk so much about 'swatting the fly'; and 'sanitary drinking-cups,' and other comparative trifles, while this inconvenient and unsanitary costume is imposed on women. It is anti-maternal,—almost no child gets its full, free birthright, because of it,—and the health of at least half our women is impaired by it," said the other lady. "The chief hope that occurs to me at this moment is that our women will love their homes more, and take better care of their families."

Over the laugh which followed, rose the voice of the oldest person present, a bright and still industrious great-grandmother of eighty-three. "I agree well enough with those hopes," she cried, "all but the suffrage idea. I don't think the women's vote will do any good. The deepest hope I have is, that all those that I love best will be kept well and happy all next year."

Said a fourth member of the circle: "My chief hope is that the girls who are out in the world earning their living may be made happier, and safer from harm and sin, and more comfortable in every way. Just think what that would mean for the homes and children which will come to most of them! It is the very most important public duty before us women, in my opinion. And I want families to love each other more and keep closer together,—for the family is the basis of everything that is best in life."

A fifth member said: "The subject most on my mind is the farmer's wife. I've seen so many that haven't convenient kitchens, and are just killed with work. I wish every one could have an electric motor which will run sewing machines, and do all of the washing, ironing, churning, sweeping and so on."

The twenty-year-old girl in the corner broke forth with some feeling, "I hope that in 1914 people will stop criticizing us girls so much. Our clothes aren't right,—nor our dances, nor our manners, nor our education, nor anything. Most of us are doing the very best we can, and I hope in 1914 we are going to get a little appreciation instead of this incessant scolding!"

Here's hoping the best all around for this blind, unknown new year!

## EXCEEDING THE SPEED-LIMIT

Not many of us possess automobiles of our own, and not a very great number of us have those of our friends put often at our disposal; but if any of us happen to be in either of these classes, and we or our chauffeurs exceed the speed-limit, we shall be interested in this true story.

A certain Mr. Johns sometimes offered the use of his automobile to the charming old mother of one of his friends, who lived in a distant city. One afternoon as she was riding up a fine avenue in this machine, another passed by, at an outrageous rate. The irritated policeman who had started out into the street upon seeing it, and whose outstretched hand had been utterly ignored, apparently determined to visit his wrath upon the next comer. He accordingly "held up" the machine of Mr. Johns, with a surly, "You are exceeding the speed-

limit. Don't you see that you are going at a seventeen-mile rate instead of fifteen? I have taken your number. You will appear at the — St. Court tomorrow morning."

The poor lady was horrified. She knew that her son would ultimately pay the \$17 which would be required, but she had often condemned "speeding" by others, and had no idea that she was herself guilty of this practice. She was not happy during the rest of her ride.

The next morning, she called up Mr. Johns on the telephone and begged his forgiveness for making him so much trouble. She was astonished to hear him burst into laughter. "Don't worry," he said at last. "There is nothing to pay. Have you time to listen to a little story?"

"I was riding up that same avenue a few weeks ago all alone in the machine, when at that very corner a policeman stopped me and said confidentially, 'How far up are you going?' I told him, and he went on, 'What's the matter with your taking me and my wife and kid up to — St.? It's right on your way.' I saw that he thought I was somebody's chauffeur, but I felt pretty good-natured, so I said, 'That's all right. Jump in.' He climbed in with me, and the wife and a little boy got into the back seat."

"We talked about politics and one thing and another until we had come to his place. Then he said, 'Whose machine is this anyway?' When I told him that it was mine I wish you could have seen his expression. 'Well,' he said, with his face as red as fire, 'You're too good a fellow to give me away.' 'Oh,' I said very politely, 'I'm glad to accommodate you. Good-bye.' I know his name and he knows mine, and by this time he has found out that it was my machine that he stopped yesterday."

The chauffeur appeared at the court at the appointed hour,—but there was nobody to appear against him!

## Inquiry Answered

STATING THE CASE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Dear Mrs. Clark: I am told that I ought to take some stand on the matter of Woman Suffrage. I find it hard to become interested in it. I am happily married and have all the privileges that I want. It seems to me that it will be only a bother to vote and that the effect of women's voting will be bad for the home. Please will you state briefly the arguments on both sides.

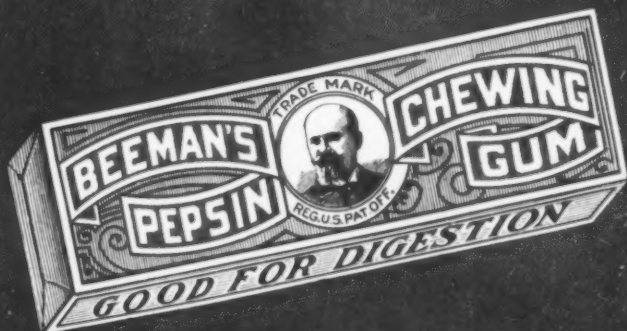
A Wife and Mother.

The usual arguments against woman suffrage have been stated in your letter, namely: 1. Women are not interested in politics and do not want to vote. 2. It will add intolerably to the already heavy duties of women. Here are some others: 3. It will greatly increase the expense and trouble of counting the vote, without much changing results, because women will generally vote with their husbands. 4. It will add to the number of divorces, because women will so often vote differently from their husbands. 5. It will coarsen and de-feminize women and make them more anxious to hold office, attend political meetings and run around the streets, than to marry and bring up children. 6. Women are naturally inferior to men, mentally, physically and probably morally, and therefore men are better able to make laws for them than they are to make laws for themselves. 7. Most women can control the votes of some men. Thus they have an indirect influence which is better than direct. They should study civics and know all about politics, but voting itself would degrade them. 8. The results of voting in the suffrage states have been bad, on the whole. 9. The latest protest (up to this date) against woman suffrage is the alleged fact that immodest dress and immoral art, drama and literature are due chiefly to women. Therefore women, as a sex, must be too bad for vote and should leave politics to their brothers, who, though brought up with them, are comparatively spotless.

In answering these arguments, the equal suffragists say: 1. It is impossible to say how many women wish to vote. Many counsel such a wish, from one motive or another. The suffrage parades and petitions show that large numbers do wish to vote. 2. Many matters figure now in politics that did not use to, such as: pure food, education, the care of defectives, the sick, crippled, orphaned, insane, poor and other unfortunates, child-labor, the sales of tobacco and intoxicants, and all kinds of vice, in all of which women are more interested than men, since they directly affect the home, therefore women ought not to mind the extra burden. It would probably not be heavy, since most women now read the papers, and the casting of the ballot itself is a matter of only a few moments. 3. It is found that women often do not vote as their men do. As for the expense, women pay a large proportion of the taxes, earn a large proportion of the wages, and probably amply pay the extra cost to the state caused by their voting. 4. A Colorado judge has recently testified that among the hundreds of divorce-cases which have come before him, in his own and other suffrage states, he has never known of one which was caused by political differences between husband and wife. 5. It was feared that a college education would coarsen and de-feminize women. The arguments against equal suffrage are, item for item, almost the same as those which were advanced against the higher education of women, which, as the experiment has proved, has only refined and made them more womanly. Many college women become teachers. Teaching allows fewer social privileges than a so-called "society" life. Therefore fewer teachers marry than "society" girls; but college girls that marry almost invariably stay married, and their children are healthier than those of less highly educated women. 6, 7, 8, 9. You can easily answer for yourself. For results in the suffrage states, write for documents to the Women's Political Union, 13 W. 42nd St., N. Y. City.

The great men and women who have favored suffrage form a strong argument for it,—among them Abraham Lincoln, G. W. Curtis, Wendell Phillips, W. L. Garrison, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles M. Sheldon, Jane Addams, Alice Freeman Palmer, Julia Ward Howe, Frances Willard.

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## HOW TO BATTLE A GREAT EVIL

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President of the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene



Dr. CHARLES W. ELIOT

A REMARKABLE change in public opinion has taken place in regard to sex hygiene. The policy of silence was almost universal. Medical discoveries have contributed to the shift in public opinion which also has been moved by many signs of physical deterioration consequent on the rush to city life. Fathers and mothers feel a new duty toward their children. Churches take a new interest. The most important question is, What force can now be put in play against the formidable evils which gravely threaten the very life of the race? This attack must be made against the three principal causes of the present evil conditions: First, lust in men; second, complete lack of moral principle in certain classes of women, and, third, depravity of those who make a commerce of these two. Commercialized vice should be attacked in all its forms by all the powers of the law. The ancient policies of toleration and licensed segregation and regulation must be uprooted. Segregation has nowhere been successful. Regulation is a confessed failure. The laws against undesirable marriages need to be revised. Public progress in regard to sex hygiene and eugenics is to be procured chiefly through educational methods. The work must be done delicately and without interference with parental rights or religious conviction.

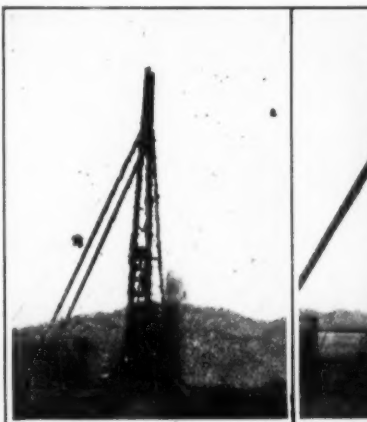
## THE NATURAL LAW OF BUSINESS

Henry B. Joy



HENRY B. JOY

It is clearly granted by the Courts that a manufacturer can sell direct to the consumer and fix the price at which the consumer shall buy. If he sells through his own direct agents, or chain of stores, or his own retail establishments, he is still within the law, and may exercise his sole right to vend in that way with propriety. If, however, he chooses to use the great natural channels of trade, the wholesalers and retailers, he is forced, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, into a condition where he loses control of his business, and cannot successfully maintain the established price or reputation of his goods. This question is broader and bigger than any patent or copyright laws. It is the broad natural law of Business which was recognized and drafted into the patent law and copyright law of the land—namely, that a manufacturer should have the "sole right to vend," meaning that he could fix prices and conditions of sale to his customer or patron, the ultimate consumer. Thomas A. Edison in an article in LESLIE'S very clearly sets forth his views on the sole right to vend, which appealed to me most strongly, covering these points. He was discussing the patent law. I refer to the broad right of a manufacturer to fix the price of a specialty of his own creation, whether patented or copyrighted or not.



DRILLING A WELL IN AN OIL FIELD

Different aspects of what happened when an artesian well for irrigation purposes was being bored at Brownlands, Cal. No water was found, but at the depth of 200 feet natural gas was struck in large volume, and experts said there must be great quantities of petroleum near the gas vein. The rush of gas blew out 80 feet of well casing, tossed the 400-pound "whirler" as if it were a rubber ball, tore off the top of the rig at a height of 30 feet and sent the mud to a height of over 400 feet. The gas will be utilized for domestic purposes. The first picture (at the left)—taken in an interval between belchings—shows chunks of mud falling back to the earth with the gas shooting out at one side of the well rig and the upper part of the rig blown to pieces. The second picture reveals an eruption of gas and mud, and the third shows the mud thrown 400 feet into the air. The gas pressure was over 1000 pounds to the square inch.

## CRITICISM OF PUBLIC MEN

R. H. Chaffin, Nashville, Tenn.

WEALTHY men are criticized because they are wealthy, lawyers are criticized because they win a suit, doctors are criticized because a patient dies, and the preacher is criticized because he can't preach a sermon to suit every one of his hearers. The man or woman who has not the time, or the tact, to sift out the motive in such criticism takes the newspaper statement for facts and is thereby prejudiced against the truth and filled with distrust and eventually driven to anarchy. The reading public mind is molded to a very, very great extent by the paper it reads and is entitled to correct news, and laws should prohibit other kinds from the press. If this unwarranted, unjust, selfish and muck-raking criticism continues this distrust will become so general and so strongly imbedded in the mind of the masses that it will be impossible to correct the evil, and we will soon be driven to political chaos and social destruction. If the press of the country, that part of it which can now be depended on, will begin now, they can render a great service to the general public and to rising generations, by helping us return to that social, political and religious confidence necessary to the best interest of a great nation.

## THE NEW CURRENCY BILL

Congressman Hardwick (Dem.) of Georgia

THE Glass proposition reminds one of the remedy of the doctor who was treating a patient for acute indigestion. The doctor said: "Go out and eat all you want, eat more, more, and more, and if it does not kill you, you will get well." That is what this bill is when boiled down. The goose will hang high while it is going! But the pay day will surely come. We will go on perhaps for five years, getting our notes discounted, rediscounted, double and triple discounted, flooding the country with too much credit, engaging in overtrading of all sorts, but afterward the day of reckoning will come for the nation. John Law went from Scotland to France with a scheme just as beautiful as this one. For a while that wizard of finance was the most popular man who ever entered the French Kingdom. Kings, lords, peers, noble ladies did obsequies at his door in order that they might share in the golden prosperity he was heaping on France. After awhile the bubble burst. Pay day came, John Law had to run for his life.

## COMMITTING INDUSTRIAL SUICIDE

A. Barton Hepburn, of New York



Hon. A. BARTON HEPBURN

A LARGE part of the depression of these times is due to the attitude of Government towards the great industrial and railroad interests of the country. It is foolish to expect that the smaller, but widely distributed business of the country can be prosperous when the leading enterprises are under a ban. First of all, it discourages investment and without new capital flowing into the undertakings of a developing country like ours, its progress necessarily becomes comparatively stag-

nated. We see the effects of Government prosecution in the refusal of Europe to absorb our securities. Europe, of course, has been laboring under a shortage of capital herself, largely because of the vast amounts which were hoarded there under the impulse of the war disturbance. Some of this hoarded money would flow into our American securities, if peace could be found here—if the sky here were clear of Government suits and popular prejudice against big business. It is industrial suicide to allow this warfare to proceed.

## SUPPORT PRESIDENT WILSON

Former President William H. Taft



Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT

INTERVENTION in Mexico by force means the expenditure of enormous treasure on our part, the loss of most valuable lives, and the dragging out of a tedious war against guerrillas in a trackless country, which will arouse no high patriotic spirit, and which, after we have finished it, and completed the work of tranquility, will leave it still a problem full of difficulty and danger. All that those of us who are not in the Government can do is to support the hands of the President and the Secretary of State, and to present to the European powers and the world a solid front, with the prayer that the policy which is being pursued, whatever it may be, will be a successful one, and relieve us from the awful burden of such a war as that I have described. In spite, however, of the discouraging conditions in Mexico, the present situation illustrates the beneficent influence of the Monroe Doctrine on the attitude of the European powers which, in spite of the injury to the property and persons of Europeans, look to the United States as the guide whom they are willing to follow in the working out of the solution.

## A Monumental Undertaking

ALTHOUGH Germany has made a contribution to the modern world in literature, science, philosophy, religion, art, music and the drama second to none, the works of her master minds in these fields have never been fully translated into English. Professor Ulrici has said that a German was educated in proportion as he knew Shakespeare and the best English authors, and not otherwise. English speaking people have not shown, however, as strong an interest in the study of German literature, and with the exception of the most scholarly circles we have missed personal contact with the works of Germany's master minds.

In the publication of the German Classics in twenty volumes by the German Publication Society of New York, the masterpieces of German literature in the last one hundred and fifty years are translated into English for the first time. English readers need not be surprised to find that they are ignorant of many of the names of the nearly one hundred authors whose best works will be incorporated in the publication, and for this reason the German Classics will offer to the Anglo-Saxon world a new and entrancing literature. More than four-fifths of the authors included have never had their works translated into English.

The German Classics will not be a patchwork of "literary extracts" but the best and most characteristic work of each author will be given in full, with a few necessary exceptions, thus ensuring the English reader a full and complete reproduction of the entire German text. Biographies and special introductions will furnish interesting facts necessary to the understanding of the text, and the whole work will be adorned with hand-painted photogravures and mezzo-tint engravings. The publication will be the biggest single contribution to English literature made at one time from any source whatsoever, and through the binding force of common ideals in great literatures will promote a closer and more cordial relationship between the United States and the German Empire.

## Made Its Own Place

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—Standard Advertising.



# The Work of the Army in Peace

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE, Leslie's Weekly Bureau, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

FOR those who believe that the Army is only a tool for times of war, with nothing but pomp, and pageantry, and battle, and death, there is much of interesting revelation in the annual report submitted to Congress by the Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War. For though the smallest army maintained by any great power of the world, none ranks higher in its manifold efficiency than that of Uncle Sam.

In other nations, the soldiers' time may well be taken up by questions of defense and offense, and vast sums are yearly lavished on military establishments used exclusively for war or to prevent war. But Uncle Sam has much more for his army to do. It is the Army that has built the Panama Canal, the greatest triumph of this young century. It is the Army that has solved not only the military problems, but also the great colonial problems of our insular possessions. It is the Army that has wiped out the scourge of pestilence from the tropics and made it possible for white men to live in the once fever-ridden districts of Cuba, of Panama, and all the other lands where the American flag has been kissed by the tropic sun.

It is the Army again that has handled the vast millions which Uncle Sam spends each year in building harbors and improving the navigation of our rivers and of the Great Lakes. It is the Army that Uncle Sam has called upon for first help when great national calamities have occurred. It was the Army that came to the rescue of San Francisco, leveled by an earthquake; it was the Army that took charge of the flood-stricken districts of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys; it was the Army that hurried to the relief of Omaha when a tornado struck that city; it was the Army that helped to put out the forest fires that threatened the beautiful reservations of California and of the Adirondacks; it was the Army that handled the relief work after the cyclone in Alabama. It was the Army, through its Signal Corps, that laid the cable and built the telegraph systems of Alaska, now ready to be turned over to the Postoffice Department. And it will be the Army to whom Congress will entrust the duty of building the railroads of Alaska if it is decided that the government is to construct and operate them.

In matters of dollars and cents, Secretary

Garrison asks \$105,937,544.26 for the military establishment for the ensuing year. This is \$10,000,000 more than the appropriations for the present year and \$35,000,000 less than is asked for the maintenance of the navy. Of this sum \$50,000,000 is for the pay and general expense of the maintenance of the Army. For the transportation of the Army and of its supplies \$10,000,000 is asked; for the subsistence of the Army, \$9,800,000; for supplies and the expenses of the Quartermaster's Corps, \$10,200,000; for clothing and camp equipage, \$6,500,000; for barracks and quarters, \$2,200,000; for water and sewers at military posts, \$1,500,000; for medical and hospital departments, \$800,000; for ordnance, stores, ammunition and supplies, \$1,950,000; for target practice, \$825,000; for encampment maneuvers, and field and coast artillery of the organized militia, \$6,900,000. In addition to this, \$4,000,000 is asked for the arming and equipping of the organized militia of the various States under the Dick law.

This Army expense is really only a little more than half of the actual disbursement of Secretary Garrison's department. For, in addition, he asks almost \$100,000,000 for civil works. Of this, the Panama Canal takes \$26,300,000; rivers and harbors and similar public works require \$55,000,000; miscellaneous expenses, including soldiers' homes, national cemeteries, etc., \$6,200,000; War Department office expenses, \$2,000,000; and various permanent appropriations about \$6,000,000.

According to the report the Army is still considerably short of the maximum peace strength of 100,000 men, lacking almost 10,000 of that number. Much of this is due to the fact that only about 20 per cent. of the applicants for enlistment are accepted by the government.

As far as actual military operations are concerned Secretary Garrison reports that the chief work of the department has been the maintenance of a patrol on the Mexican border which has gradually been increased to between twelve and fifteen thousand troops.

One of the chief triumphs of the medical department of the Army has been its effectual immunization of our troops by typhoid prophylaxis. Only three deaths from typhoid fever were reported from the Army

for the year in the United States, this despite the fact that almost half of our soldiers have been continually exposed to infection in the border camps on the Rio Grande. Yet not a case occurred in those camps.

Secretary Garrison puts a note of pride into his appeal for a better popular understanding of the place to which the Army is entitled in the minds of the American people. Of this he says:

Much remains to be done, not so much to popularize the Army as to fix it at its proper place in the estimation of the people. Not to go further back than the Spanish-American War, we have a record of efficiency in the discharge of a great variety of duties as shown in the establishment and conduct of the military governments of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines—governments whose establishment and maintenance were accompanied, among other things, by great sanitary reforms, notably in Cuba, where the work resulted in the discovery of the causes and methods of handling yellow fever, and also in the removal of this tropical scourge from Cuba, and thereby rendering its elimination from the southern United States possible. Most of these duties were quite outside the scope of military duties, at least as commonly understood, and often involving the solution of complex, difficult, and intricate problems requiring a high order of intelligence and skill, a broad spirit of humanity, and the exercise of self-restraint and forbearance under most trying circumstances. It is a record of which the Army and the country are justly proud.

Then Secretary Garrison makes this plea for popular support for a stronger army and the establishment of a real military reserve force, as the best bulwark of peace:

For some years the General Staff, the Army War College, and officers generally throughout the service have been working with great earnestness, intelligence, and enthusiasm for the establishment of a definite national military policy, the spread of military knowledge among the people, and the creation of a military reserve force, to the end that there shall be in all the walks of civil life an increasingly larger number of men with a sufficient military training to make them better prepared for the service of their country should the call ever need to be made. The purpose and effect of this have not been to invite war or to encourage it, but rather to prevent or postpone it.

As a peaceful and unarmy people, engrossed in the settlement and upbuilding of our vast territory and in the development of the wonderful resources with which it abounds, we are but dimly impressed with the fact that just as agriculture and commerce are the foundations of our great national prosperity, so with equal truth are our military and naval forces its bulwark and defense. While I believe there is a world-wide and growing sentiment for the settlement without bloodshed of all disputes between nations, I recognize the fact that the time has not yet come when a nation can wisely disarm or slacken its efforts for preparedness in case of war. A nation that is opulent, enterprising, and unarmy as of old still invites aggression, if not disaster. I hope to see in time of peace a growing sentiment of increased pride in our Army—as the trained and efficient organization to which we instinctively turn for help in times of great national calamity like the San Francisco earthquake, the floods of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the forest fires, and which has done such conspicuous public service in the improvement of our great waterways and the building of the Panama Canal—a pride that will make the uniform and enlisted man respected always and everywhere.

# The Story of a Memorable Year

(Continued from page 7.)

As was natural to suppose, the war in the Balkans was one of the leading features of Europe's occurrences during 1913. It began in the closing weeks of 1912 in an alliance between Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro, against Turkey. Montenegro led off in an assault on Turkey, but was joined immediately by its three allies. The great powers vainly attempted to avert war, and then after it came they assisted in bringing a peace in which there was no peace, for it was only a prelude to two other wars, in which the combatants formed new alignments, and into which, for a time, a new power, Roumania, entered. Bulgaria, the strongest of the Balkan states, risked most in the war with Turkey, and did the hardest part of the fighting; and just at the moment when it seemed that it would gain something from its enormous sacrifices, it was tempted to turn against its late allies. Then disaster hit it. Three adjustments came—the treaty of London, the treaty of Bucharest and the treaty of Constantinople.

In the general outcome Bulgaria lost to Turkey most of the territory which it had won from that country, and then was deprived of much of its domain by Roumania, which did not enter the war until a late stage, and was not one of the original combatants. Against Serbia and Greece, too, it met disastrous reverses. Boundary lines between the warring states were altered overnight. As a result an autonomous Albania, whose hand is against all its neighbors, has been created, Bulgaria has gained about 5 per cent. of territory, while all the other powers make larger accessions—Montenegro 20 per cent., Roumania 20 per cent., Serbia 75 per cent. and Greece 100 per cent., although Greece did less fighting than any of the others except Roumania. In the final peace, Turkey contrives to regain part of the region which it lost in the war, while Bulgaria, as a punishment for its selfishness and treachery to allies, is disinctively weaker now than when the war started. Meanwhile 75,000 lives

have been lost in the various countries in the aggregate, \$500,000,000 have been expended, fresh feuds have been started which will take generations to eradicate, and the new boundaries may be blotted out in a week by some dash which one or more of these little nations may make on the others. And Turkey, though curtailed of some of its dimensions, remains in Europe.

A sensation was created throughout Europe by the trial of the young Jew, Mendel Beilis, at Kiev, Russia, on the charge of murdering a Christian boy for "ritualistic purposes." After nearly two years in collecting evidence which the Russian authorities hoped would convict Beilis, during which time he was kept in solitary confinement, the court was compelled to acquit him. The Jew haters throughout Russia met with a signal rebuke, for the enlightened sentiment of the world condemned them, and protest against them came from not only every town in Europe, but from every center in Russia. One result was strikes in the universities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa and Warsaw against further persecution of Jews.

On October 6th the National Assembly of China, after twenty-three ballots for twenty candidates, chose Yuan Shih Kai, President, for a term of five years, and elected a Vice-President, after which all the powers recognized the Chinese republic. Meanwhile the constitution framers are busily shaping an organic law, in which they are drawing on United States experience for precedents. Just as the new republic of China is getting fairly on its feet, the new republic of Portugal finds more and more difficulty in sustaining itself against conspiracies from without.

In the elections in Italy many American women who have Italian husbands and others who have resided there for years participated actively, with the result that the poll, under the new and broadened franchise, was largely increased. In many cases some of these American women took the stump. The Liberals made heavy gains,

but the Socialists increased their membership in Parliament, as their brethren in Germany and France did in recent canvasses.

Great Britain has had a series of labor troubles in the past few months which have aroused serious forebodings among thinking persons. The conditions are rendered grave for the government by the fact that the strikes there entered politics.

As is well known, Premier Asquith's ministry is dependent on his coalition of Liberals, Laborites and Irish Nationalists for the maintenance of his power. The success of the home rule bill and the other measures associated therewith is bound up with it. Armed revolt against home rule is still threatened by the Unionists of Ulster. They have organized a "provisional government" for some of the provinces of Ulster, have appealed for a "war fund" of \$5,000,000 to aid the families of volunteers who may lose their lives in the "coming rebellion," and talk as if civil war were imminent. These conditions will give British politics a particular interest for the world, especially for the United States, the coming year.

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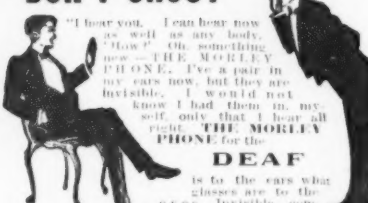
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# Throttling A Great Industry

WERE the prices of farm products to be fixed by commission in this country in the face of a steady increase in the cost of farm implements and materials and a general advance in the wages demanded by farmhands there would undoubtedly be a shrinkage in farm values which would speedily become a matter of national concern.

The plight of the farmer would become a subject of general discussion. A thousand, nay, a million, tongues would wag in his behalf. To the importunities of agriculturalists facing ruin under such conditions legislators would be among the first to listen. Relief measures would be undertaken and with the approval of the people as a whole, for the prosperity of the farmer must be insured.

Next to agriculture the railroads form the greatest single industry in the country. They collect and distribute wealth as does no other single agency. They employ 1,691,000 people and pay out in wages every year \$1,239,425,284. This does not include the railway supply industry employing almost as many more.

But to the plight of the railroads the people have become callous. To take more money out of railroad treasuries, to compel them to pay higher wages, to buy better equipment, to employ more men, to pay more in taxes and at the same time make them charge less for what they have to sell has become the most natural thing in the world.

Let the railroad try to economize by retrenchment measures and it is told it must give better service under State or federal methods of regulation. Nobody has any

love for the railroad that isn't spending money; it is reviled and treated with contumely. Legislators are as ready to take a whack at the penurious road as at the road showing signs of too much prosperity.

This has gone on now for some years. Protests against increase of expenses by Legislative mandate, and explanations founded on the decrease in railroad revenues have been met with a grin. Railroad reports are not subject to general reading. The trains passing over the rails loom larger in the public eye and in the public mind than does an array of figures and have been accepted by the unthinking as indubitable evidence that money must be rolling into railroad coffers, no matter what reports say, and, therefore, should be made to roll out again. It has been regarded as axiomatic that if the country as a whole was doing well the railroads were doing even better.

Perhaps to some of those who have labored under these delusions the depreciation in railroad securities which has lately taken place, sending many standard railroad stocks down to their lowest figures in years, has come with a convincing shock. The capitalist, ever watchful of such conditions, has been asking more for his money than he used to. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was recently compelled to pay 6 per cent. for money borrowed on short time notes. Money raised through a sale of mortgage bonds by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul not long ago cost that road nearly 5½ per cent., whereas money raised under the same mortgage only a few years ago cost 4 per cent. and even less.

Plainly this state of affairs cannot continue. Yet demands upon the railroads persist. No sooner is one wage increase granted than another is asked. No sooner does a legislature enact a "full crew" measure, increasing tremendously the expenses of the railroad without any productive return, than it is asked to pass legislation calculated to prevent a road from hiring outside men in the event of a strike. This was the case recently in Pennsylvania, although the bill, known as the "anti-strikebreaker bill" and introduced at the behest of the unions was allowed to die. It would have shackled every railroad in the State.

Between 1890 and 1913 railroad taxes increased 178 per cent. per mile although the net capitalization increased but 20 per cent. per mile. Since 1910 there has been an increase in the amount paid to labor of \$103,000,000 although the number of employees has been reduced by 3,832. Powerless to raise their rates, to charge more for what they give, the railroads have had to see the margin between operating revenue and expenses steadily diminish without seeming to interest the public in their plight.

Once the public did grasp the plight of the railroads. That was when over 50 per cent. of them were in the hands of receivers and it was not so many years ago, either. A cry went up to give them a chance. For a brief period they were not harassed, were not legislated to death and the rebound was marvelous. But must there be a reversion to the dark days of 1896 before the truth is again brought home to the people?

# No "Battle Above the Clouds"

By Captain W. W. CARNES, Chief of Artillery of Stevenson's Division of Bragg's Army

IN LESLIE'S for Sept. 18th, 1913, there was published a picture of two guns of "Corpus's Battery of Carnes' Artillery Battalion on the west brow of Lookout Mountain" and it is there stated that "four of these 12 pounders shelled General Hooker's forces in the Wauhatchie valley below."

I wish to correct the erroneous impression caused by the location of those brass field-pieces on top of Lookout Mountain and the account on tablets there of firing done by them at the time of the so-called "battle above the clouds," a myth of the Civil War often corrected by publication of the facts but still believed by many people to be historic.

As chief of Artillery of Stevenson's Division of Bragg's army, I was in command of all Confederate artillery that ever fired a gun on top of Lookout Mountain and I state positively that not a single shot was fired between opposing forces on the top of that mountain. In General Hooker's advance from Bridgeport towards Chattanooga he encountered a Confederate force under General Walthall, which was driven back to and beyond Craven's farm, located on the lower bench, or foothill, of Lookout Mountain, across which ran the public road to Chattanooga, passing in front of Craven's house. All the fighting of the battle of Lookout Mountain was there, the direction being across the foot of the mountain, as the Federal army forced the Confederates from the west side towards the east, and that fact is evidenced by the monuments placed on the Craven property under direction of the

Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park Commission, of which General Boynton was first the historian and afterwards the head. During that battle a fog prevailed in the afternoon and the flashes of fire from the infantry rifles showed red through the mist. That fog, a sort of Scotch mist, was the only thing resembling clouds, which no one ever saw as low down as the Craven house on Lookout; and some writer having described it as fighting in a cloud, it was not long before reference to the "battle above the clouds" gave rise to the impression that there had been fighting in which the Confederates had been driven from the top of the mountain by assault. One need only to be on the spot to be sure that a lot of schoolboys armed with rocks could have repulsed an armed force of either army attempting to charge up that mountain, as is now often related by mendacious or ignorant "guides" on the ground.

Stevenson's Division had been sent, before Hooker's advance, to guard against a rear attack on Lookout Mountain and was in line across it a few miles south of the point—the Rome Artillery, (Captain Max Corput), one of my four batteries, being sent with the division, while the other three were near the south end of Missionary Ridge, across the valley. When it was known that Hooker's Army Corps was in sight from the top of the mountain, two of Corput's guns were taken to the west side and a few shots were fired to see if any cannon-ball could reach the enemy, but the distance was far too great. Later the two guns fired a few shots from near the point at the north end

of the mountain while fighting was going on below. Such shots were useless; not only could no gun be depressed enough to fire at troops below, but they could not be seen from there. The cannon firing above described was undertaken by the artillery men without orders from superior officers and with no possibility of any effect from it. As the road down from the mountain was in danger of capture, by the Confederates being driven back from the Craven farm, the artillery was ordered down about 3 P. M. and was on its way to join the other companies of the battalion when the heaviest fighting was going on there. The battle of Lookout Mountain was entirely an infantry fight.

The act of Congress which created the Chickamauga Military Park Commission prescribed that the monuments should be placed where the military organizations commemorated did the fighting. In some way one State obtained permission to place a large monument conspicuously on Point Lookout. Then the enterprising citizens of Chattanooga, seeking to advertise their city, had the Commissioners to place military historical tablets at numerous points about the city and then those guns were placed on top of the mountain, with tablets which state certain facts but not enough to show that they had no part in or effect on the battle of Lookout Mountain, which was fought below, and so have a tendency to promote the idea of fighting above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, which never occurred. For the truth of history these facts should be known.

## Where the Women Vote

IT is constantly affirmed by opponents of equal suffrage that women would not vote if given the opportunity. The best way to decide such a question is to study the record of those places where women have been given the privilege of the ballot. The College Equal Suffrage League of California has analyzed the reports made by 58 county clerks in that state. In 7 counties between 80 and 90 per cent of the women eligible to vote registered. In 11 counties the percentage was between 70 and 80 and so on down to other counties where the percentage ranged from 20 to 40. In 5 counties a larger percentage of women registered than of men. In two counties more than 90 per cent of the women who registered voted, the percentages below this ranging much as in the case of registration.

A yet more interesting light is thrown on the situation in the fact that in the cities the largest vote was cast in the precincts where

prosperous business and professional people live, while the smallest vote was recorded in the fashionable and the red light districts. A San Francisco paper which has not favored women suffrage is compelled to report that the registration of women is increasing faster than that of men. If this is the record at the beginning, when some women have not yet been aroused to the importance of the privilege, it would be safe to predict that ultimately women will make use of the ballot in larger proportion than men.

## An Earlier Church Service

THE Church must be willing to revise its program, if need be, to meet present day conditions. By failing to do this promptly it has already lost its hold upon many people. The Christian Advocate of New York suggests the wisdom of the Protestant churches, particularly those in the cities, putting an early Sunday morning service on their program to meet the needs

of a large class not now reached at all. "Why should not the city church," it asks, "gather another constituency from the crowd that puts on its every-day or outing clothes Sunday morning, and might before going elsewhere be induced to go to church, if not required to dress for the occasion?" We agree with the Advocate that it would be both more sane and spiritual for the church to do something for these people, who now abandon the church for the fields, the parks and the resorts, than to denounce them for Sabbath breaking. There might still be another class—those who are compelled to work on Sunday—who would appreciate the opportunity of attending a service at the beginning of the day, provided it be brief and inspiring. Some traditions are sacred, but there is nothing particularly sacred about the traditional program of Sunday services. Anything which more perfectly meets the needs of the people, should be eagerly taken up by the church.



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**EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific information to LESLIE'S readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. It is created to meet a special need that shows itself in the numerous letters that come to this office daily, asking how and when to go and what it will cost. In many cases these inquiries duplicate one another and the printed answer to one will give welcome information to others preparing to write. Special travel experts on the LESLIE staff will make this page almost indispensable to the traveling public.**

### THE STORY OF THE LITTLE WIFE

"JIM, it seems too wonderful for anything, our really being here," said the Little Wife, wrinkling her eyes in the cutest way, because they were not used to the flooding tropical sunlight.

"Anyway I'm going to enjoy every minute of it," said the Big Husband with emphasis. He was tilted back in his chair on the piazza of the hotel, and he looked as if he was making good on his promise.

"And you are not one little bit sorry we came, then?"

"Don't be foolish," said the Big Husband in that masterful way peculiar to his kind.

"You know I'd gladly go to the ends of the earth to find health and strength for you. But to come to this fairy land—why it's a mere joy."

"Dear old Jim!" cried the Little Wife. "He didn't want to come a bit, and he got seasick, and I was afraid he was going to be cross all the time."

"Now, you know I wasn't very seasick, and besides it does a fellow good. It was a bit hard to get away from business, but there are some things that mean more than making money—keeping you well, for instance."

"And you tore yourself away from your work to come down here just on my account didn't you?"

"Yes, when Doc said that you had to go South for a few weeks and that a sea voyage would be good on the side I knew I was in for it. But, honestly, I don't deserve a bit of credit, I'm having such a thumping good time. Never took a winter vacation before, you know. Now just look at that! Isn't it a picture?"

The piazza faced a bay—one of those bays that are found only in the Bahamas dotted with islands. Around one of these tiny green-clad coral points shot two sloops—fishing boats having a bit of a race on their way to the dock. The indigo blue of the water, just whipped into occasional touches of white by the brisk wind, the rich green of the palms and lianas on the primitive islets, the snowy sails of the boats and the azure sky without a cloud, combined to make a color scheme that was worth a journey half-way round the world to see.

"It's a toy country, that's what it is," cried the Little Wife. "Nothing out of a Noah's ark was every funnier than this funny, funny town, with its solemn, lazy whites and its laughing, lazy negroes. And when you frame it against that wonderful background of bay and sky and ocean it is just too much for me to realize. I keep feeling that pretty soon I'll wake up back in Mt. Vernon—dear old Mt. Vernon."

"Where it is icy and snowing, and colder than blazes, I'll wager. And it is only three days away! Here we are picking oranges and grape fruit and bananas, while the kids are skating and pelting each other with snowballs."

"I was so afraid you were going to send me on this trip alone," said the Little Wife, trying to look very pathetic. But the imps of mischief danced in her eyes.

"I'm jolly well glad I didn't," cried the Big Husband. "And I needed a rest, too. I never told you, but Doc had been bullying me to go away somewhere for a long time before you got sick. I couldn't quite see the need of it, then. Thought Doc could fix me up with a prescription or something. But now I know that a change of climate and scene and food and thoughts beats medicine every time. Oh, it wasn't any sacrifice for me, coming, you know."

"Well, I hope you won't have to leave your work to take me away for my health again, Jim. Not in winter, anyway."

"Well, then, I leave it for my health. I'm going to spend my money traveling rather than with doctors, after this, and that means a month somewhere away from Little Old New York every winter."

"Really, Jim?"

"Really and truly, Little Wife. Here's my hand on it."

"Oh, I'm so glad to hear you say it, Jim. I was so worried when you just wouldn't listen to the doctor and take a rest. Really, I think that was what made me ill."

Again the imps of mischief danced in the dark blue eyes. This time the Big Husband saw them and a great light broke on his understanding.

"Come to think of it, you didn't look very badly," he cried. "Say did you and the doctor put up a job—"

But just then the Little Wife spied the great old-fashioned carriage coming to take them on their afternoon drive, and fled down the steps to the walk with a shriek of laughter that might have meant either yes or no.

Mrs. C., Chicago. A five day trip from New York to Bermuda and return, including hotel and other expenses for one day in Bermuda, will cost about \$27.50 per person. A seven day trip would be about \$10 more and a ten day trip, including all expenses, would cost about \$45. You can buy your ticket from the steamship company and look out for your own expenses while in Bermuda, but that would not be the cheapest way.

Rheumatic, Buffalo, N. Y.: The French bathing resort to which you refer, where the warm water system is utilized, is Aix-les-Bains. It is in the southern part of France. You can leave Paris in the morning and reach Aix in the evening of the same day. It is full of hotels and boarding-houses, and the treatment takes from ten to twenty days according to the time you can give. Three weeks are better than two. It is not expensive. The customary doctor's fee is \$20 for the season. I can send you folders if you cannot get them in your city.

G. H., Peoria, Ill.: The trip to Havana from New York, via the Ward Line steamers, takes four days and the return trip about three days. The first-class excursion rate is \$90. Hotel accommodations in Havana are expensive, and English is not generally spoken. Take a Spanish phrase-book with you. It will be helpful. From Chicago the best way for you to go would be by rail to Key West, Florida, and then the short steamer trip, of 90 miles, over to Havana. The steamer leaves Key West in the

morning and reaches Havana late in the afternoon of the same day. This is a delightful trip.

Novice, Boston.: With only \$200 you can make a trip to Europe that will give you an opportunity to see London, Paris and a bit of Germany, provided you will go second-class on the steamer and be satisfied with boarding-house accommodations in the big cities. Inquire at any drug store in London and you can find a boarding place where you can get lodging and breakfast at the cost of a dollar, or a little less, a day, or you can look at the newspaper advertisements in any of the cities and find comfortable places. "Lodgings" as they are called in London and "Pensions" as they are called in Paris.

A., Lansing, Mich.: Accommodations will be found at the Grand Canyon for those who do not care to pay the charges of the principal hotel. A lady traveling alone can stop at a very comfortable boarding place not far from the hotel and easy of access. All the hotels and boarding places are near the Canyon. It is well to take heavy clothing as the air is cool at night even though it is warm in the daytime. Ladies find no difficulty in making the descent into the Canyon on the burros. A special circular regarding the Grand Canyon with much of the information you ask has been forwarded to you.

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Read the glad mother's letter, below. Her daughter was a victim of Infantile Paralysis. The right limb was shorter than the left. The right knee and right foot were crooked. But after a few months' treatment here, knee and foot are straight and strong. Look at the photograph! Then, read—

"I wish I had words to express to you our deep gratification at Louise's remarkable improvement. It all seems like a wonderful dream. I wish it were so that every afflicted child could take advantage of your treatment."

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1000	45.00 " 60.00
3000	145.00 " 180.00
5000	250.00 " 300.00

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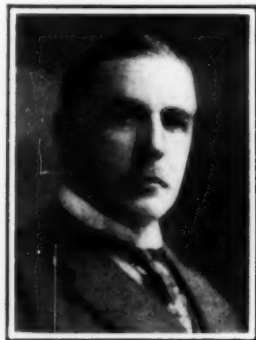
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## Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



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Who was recently elected President of the New York Central lines and also President of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Mr. Smith entered railroad service as a messenger boy for the Lake Shore.



JOHN CLAFLIN

One of New York's most prominent and prosperous merchants. President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a highly respected and influential citizen. He is trustee of many financial and charitable corporations.



ALFRED L. HART

President of the Stoddard County Trust Company of Bloomfield, Mo. He is also a director in five other banks and is one of the most highly esteemed and influential bankers in southeastern Missouri.

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IN LESLIE'S just a year ago, I predicted a dull and drooping market until the tariff bill is out of the way, and an extra session unduly prolonged with a severe break and, perhaps, more than one before the extra session closed.

I predicted that market-baskets would not be filled, wages increased or the cost of living lowered by the enactment of the Legislation promised by the new administration, and I closed by advising my readers "not to buy on slender margins; to give their preference to the substantial dividend payers and to have their funds in readiness to buy if the market sustained a panicky break, and to bring all their personal influence to bear on members of Congress to follow a constructive rather than a destructive course in legislating at the extra session." In closing I said that if the principal crops should show a shortage, "the last hope of a Bull Movement in 1913 will disappear."

Readers who followed a cautious policy in view of these predictions can congratulate themselves that they have not been among the principal sufferers in Wall Street during 1913.

In his message to Congress on the tariff last April, President Wilson said that he was thinking of only one thing, viz., "The changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open once more the free channels of prosperity to a great people." Of course the President, was sincere, but was he right?

When he wrote that message, our industries were prosperous, the iron business especially so; there was plenty of employment for labor; the copper market was rising; new buildings were being constructed in our large cities and advances in wages were being granted. Has the legislation at Washington, "served to open up once more the free channels of prosperity to a great people." Let my readers in their own hearts answer.

There is striking similarity between conditions now with another Democratic President and conditions in 1893 when the Democracy had triumphed by electing Cleveland. Then the advocates of free silver inflation and a reduction of the tariff were in control. Capital was alarmed, business depressed and labor unemployed. Over 600 banks and 15,000 business houses and a large number of railroads, including the Union Pacific, the Santa Fe, and the Baltimore and Ohio systems went into bankruptcy; soup houses were opened, strikes culminated in riots, wheat fell to 50c. a bushel and cot-

ton to 5½c. a pound; the gold in the National Treasury was depleted, a bond issue became necessary, and except for an occasional advance, the stock-market was depressed for three or four years. A change of administration came in 1897, and a period of prosperity ensued that lasted ten years. Will history repeat itself?

Now, under a Democratic administration, we have had a reduction of the tariff, (the effect of which cannot yet be fairly judged) and a bill to reform our banking laws, that, when introduced, was as dangerous as free silver in 1893. The hopeful sign of the present is that the business and banking interests had the courage to protest at Washington against a radical measure. As a result the banking bill was completely recast and its most dangerous provisions were stricken out or modified.

Public opinion was listened to. This leads to the belief that the pressure of thoughtful men upon the administration at Washington, upon Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission may stem the tendency to disturb our industries and hamper our railroads. It is a critical time. Labor seeks and deserves employment. Our industries ought to be expanding instead of contracting.

Our railroads, if they were granted a slight increase in freight rates, could raise sufficient funds to enable them to spend a billion dollars a year in our workshops and factories for new cars, new rails, replacements and additions urgently required.

Unless these needs are supplied, 1914 will be signalized as 1893 and 1894 were by closed factories and open soup houses, by strikes and riots and depressed conditions in business, agricultural and mining circles. If these things eventuate, the people at the Fall election in 1914 will indicate very clearly their purpose to make a sweeping change of administration at the first opportunity.

Record this prediction: A reduction in the tariff has always resulted in more or less of a halt in business and sometimes in a serious depression. When we tinker at the same time with the tariff and with the banking business, we always invite trouble. When we add to these troubles attacks on our great business corporations, simply because they are big and powerful, and heavier burdens on our railways, we invite the most serious disturbance of business, less income for the investor, reduced wages for the workmen, harder toil for the farmer and more suffering for all the people. Forty corporations in 1913 reduced or passed their dividends. The number will be increased in 1914.

I recall what Senator Bailey of Texas said over a year ago in his farewell address to his colleagues. The words of this eloquent Democrat are worth remembering. "I believe that the Democratic party will be victorious in November, but one victory is all that the Democrats will be able to get un-

(Continued on page 21)

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Write for the Investors' Magazine and Circular No. 557A

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ESTABLISHED 1882

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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 20)

less they change, and if we are wise, we will be able to govern the country for as long as our fathers did, and if we are not, we do not deserve to." Senator Bailey had just warned his associates that the republic was near a crisis and that the French Revolution came while the Governors were at the theatre and that they arose from their banquet tables to come face to face with violence and bloodshed in the streets of Paris.

The Senator added that this condition may not be facing us now, but he warned his hearers "that if within the next thirty years the country should continue to change as it has in the past thirty, we will find ourselves face to face with such a condition at the end of that time. The impatience of the minority of which I, myself, have been a member, has been largely responsible for the state of mind of the people of the United States today, for they have grossly exaggerated the evils of the country."

This recalls a prediction that the late ex-Governor Frank S. Black of New York made to me a year ago when speaking of the dangerous drift of the times. He said, "There are but two outcomes to such an alarming situation: One is a revolution which shall try us, as if by fire, but out of it we shall come restored to our senses; the other is a war with a foreign nation which will center our minds on a foreign foe and take it off of ourselves." Though dead, he speaks.

A word of reassurance from the President at Washington to the business interests of this country was given in his recent annual message. It might well be followed by others. Nobody denies that there were wrongs to be righted, that in some branches of business sharp practices had been pursued, that some railroads were not as honestly managed as they should have been, but let us turn our faces forward. Let those who are now conducting great corporate enterprises fairly and honestly, be permitted to go on without interference.

I was much impressed by the words of Edgar E. Clark, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in addressing the National Association of Railroad commissioners last year, when he said, "Even if it be true that the present financial condition of transportation agencies is due to reckless, improvident or even dishonest financing in the past, it would be a mistake to correct it by a policy of reprisal which will impair the usefulness or efficiency of the carriers upon which the welfare, the very life, of the commerce of the country depends." If the President could send out a reassuring message like this to the American people, the doubts that cast a shadow upon the opening year would disappear.

Unless business has this assurance, I do not expect better things in Wall Street during the current year. A depression in business will involve a slump in customs receipts and a diminished income for the Government and a deficiency in the revenues. Unless this is made up by the income tax, the parallel between the present and the Cleveland administration may be further emphasized by the need of a bond issue to restore the National credit. If, unfortunately, we should be involved in war with Mexico, a bond issue would be inevitable.

The whole world is after capital. There is a shortage of cash, growing out of extravagance in government, the maintenance of vast armies and navies and more recently, the Balkan war. A period of depression will tend to relieve the strain on the money market. The unusually low level to which some of the best securities, bonds included, have fallen is due in part to the fact that an enormous amount of short-term notes will fall due during 1914. These were issued by railways and industrial corporations to tide over the situation in the hope that, in better times, they might be taken up by a bond issue. Either these notes must be renewed or bonds must be sold to provide for their redemption.

Investors have, therefore, not been in a hurry to make their investments because of the prospect of better bargains later on. Unless these corporations can provide the necessary funds to meet the emergency and unless the attacks of trust-busters cease and the heavy hand of oppression is removed from the railroads, we must expect a repetition of the painful story of 1893.

The public seems to appreciate the situation. The organized efforts of the bankers and business men against the enactment of a dangerous banking law has encouraged the thoughtful element all over the coun-

try. The outcome is a movement to organize the stockholders and bondholders of our corporations into an effective opposition against the destructive tendencies of the radical element. Behind these stockholders should be every depositor in the savings banks, every holder of a life-insurance policy, and every member of the 6,000 Building and Loan Associations in the United States. Against such an opposition no party could stand.

The world is getting better. The wave of radicalism will pass away or subside. We see a tendency in this direction already, but much depends on the activity and energy of conservative men and women. They are just as much opposed to wrongdoing, evil thinking, injustice and misgovernment as any others. If this element makes itself felt as it should, 1914 will be robbed of its worst forebodings.

I have always believed in high wages, good living, comfortable homes and an educated people. We have had all these by the blessings of a kind and overruling Providence. If we sacrifice them, it will be our own fault. The punishment we receive will be merited. The year 1914 for the American people will be what they make it for themselves. Let them turn away from the teachers of unrest and unreason and listen to the higher call of a patriotic duty.

The passage of a currency bill providing for considerable inflation ought to stimulate speculation, and tend to a stronger market early in the new year. If the crop outlook proves satisfactory and if Congress finishes its business and adjourns without further disturbance to business, the market's strength may be sustained till toward summer and intensified, with some recessions, on the approach of Election Day, with a rise after election, if the result indicates a popular protest against administrative policies that have jeopardized prosperity. A sweeping Republican victory next fall would go far toward restoring public confidence because it would signalize the end of experimental legislation on radical lines.

P., Pensacola, Fla.: There are several King Solomon Mining Companies. To which do you refer?

B., Bellaire, Mich.: Rock Island, Com. does not pay dividends and there is no prospect of any under existing conditions. This accounts, in part, for the low price of the stock.

W., Hillsboro, Wis.: Swift & Co.'s balance sheet shows a very satisfactory surplus. It is an ably managed corporation. The stock is not an investment for trust funds, but is one of the best of the industrials.

F., Clinton, Ia.: Colorado Midland Railroad went into the hands of receivers a year ago. In March a majority of the bonds were deposited with the Stockholders' Committee, of which J. N. Wallace, Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., New York, is chairman.

D., Gloversville: Kans. City, Fort Scott and Memphis is controlled by the Frisco. The terms of the lease provided for a rental equal to the interest on the bonds and 4 per cent. on the Preferred. In view of the Frisco's troubles, I do not regard Fort Scott Pfd. as an investment. It is a speculation, with fair possibilities of working out its salvation.

D., Summit, N. J.: The government suit against Corn Products has naturally depressed the stock. The suit was most unfairly brought and will entail a great expense to the company, which means to its shareholders. The Company has been managed with great ability, under the direction of its President, E. T. Bedford, and but for the suit the earnings would justify higher prices for the stock.

B., Indianapolis: Steel Com. has been paying 5 per cent. dividends and therefore, yields about 9 per cent. on the present price. Obviously it would sell higher if continuance of the 5 per cent. dividends were assured. The new tariff will seriously affect the iron industry. I do not regard Steel Common as a purchase until the railroads, which are among its best customers, are permitted to increase their freight rates to enable them to make necessary expenditures for renewals and extensions.

B., Denver: 1. Whether American Beet Sugar Com. and Vir. Car. Chem. Common will, within the next six months, reach the figures at which you bought is hard to predict. After such a period of depression, the market usually responds quickly to encouraging reports. Many see signs of the customary spring advance, such as we had a year ago, but much depends on the outcome of currency legislation and the effort of the railroads to secure better rates. 2. Under existing conditions, it would not be well to sacrifice these common stocks, at considerable loss, and put the proceeds in

(Continued on page 22)

Postal Life, N.Y.

## Accomplishing a great reform

THE HUGHES INSURANCE INVESTIGATION of 1905, found that all life-companies were heavily burdened by agency-expense, which came out of the pockets of policyholders, of course.

Press and public agreed that the elimination of the agent was the great reform needed.

The Postal Life Insurance Company was organized that same year to help work out this very reform.

It has done its part by demonstrating that the business of life insurance can be done direct; it has thus done business successfully for more than eight years; it does not employ agents at all but gives the public the benefit of the saving thus effected.

THE FIRST YEAR, policyholders receive a guaranteed commission-dividend corresponding to what other companies pay their agents, less a moderate advertising charge.

This dividend ranges up to

40%

of the premium on whole-life policies

In subsequent years policyholders can deduct the entire agent's renewal commission of 7½% and an office-expense saving of 2%, making up the

Annual Dividend of

9½%

Guaranteed in the Policy

AND, IN ADDITION, the Postal pays, every year after the first, the usual contingent dividends earned by the Policy.

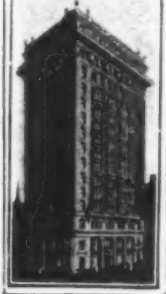
Agents, of course, find it hard to compete with the Postal; they fight it and get certain easily-influenced insurance periodicals to help them.

The public is therefore warned not to take the word of any such agents or to believe the "framed-up" articles that may appear in such periodicals.

The Postal Life is a highly-accredited institution and enjoys the confidence of the well-informed insuring public.

POSTAL LIFE BUILDING

35 Nassau St., New York



Write and find out the exact sum the Company will save you at your age on any standard form of contract—Whole-Life, Limited, Payment Life, Endowment, Joint Life or a Monthly-Income Policy.

Call at the Company's office, if convenient, or write for full official information. Simply say:

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LESLIE'S for January 1st

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2. Your occupation.

3. The exact date of your birth.

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## Postal Life Insurance Company

WM. R. MALONE, President

35 Nassau Street

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## START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

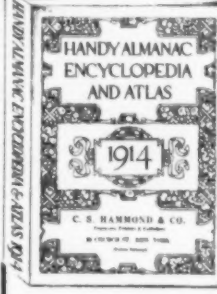
Post yourself so that you can keep up with the times, and be able to converse intelligently with your friends. You need a copy of our ALMANAC, ENCYCLOPEDIA AND ATLAS FOR 1914, a comprehensive compilation of the World's facts indispensable to the Student, the Professional Man, the Business Man, the Up-to-date Farmer, the Housewife and an argument setter for the whole family. The World's Facts in a Nutsell. By a single reference to its pages you may save many hours of valuable time.

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Millions of people this year will give constant, delicious aid to teeth, breath, appetite and digestion. But remember:

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Look out for rank imitations wrapped to look like genuine WRIGLEY'S. Refuse them! Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S. Look for the spear.

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 21.)

Vir. Car. Chem. Pfd. So far as dividends are concerned, the change would be justified, because there is no immediate prospect of dividends on either of the common stocks. 3. If Vir. Car. Chem. Pfd. were assured of 8 per cent. dividends in spite of the reduced tariff and increased competition, the stock would sell higher.

New York, January 1, 1914.

JASPER.

### SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Hardware, Youngstown, O.: The 6 per cent. guaranteed certificates of the Salt Lake Security and Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, are issued in denominations of \$100 and upwards. They are fully described in "Booklet L." Write to the above Trust Co. for a copy.

Farm Mortgages, Lowell, Mass.: Farm mortgages pay 6 per cent. in the South and West; sometimes even more. It will be very easy for you to communicate with the mortgage companies and bankers who make a specialty of investments of this character. Some of these have been successful for many years and have, therefore, established an excellent business reputation.

Small Investor, Providence, R. I.: The 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds secured by improved Chicago real estate which have been sold for many years by S. W. Straus & Co., Straus Bldg., Chicago, and 1 Wall Street, New York, are in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000. This firm has been established for over thirty years. Write to it for a copy of its "Investor's Magazine" and "Circular No. 557-A."

Dentist, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Because of the tightness of money, some corporations have been obliged to borrow money at high rates of interest on what are called short-time notes. Some of these yield as much as 7 per cent. A. H. Hickmore & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, are offering a three year bond-secured gold note convertible at option into a long term bond and yielding 7 per cent. Write to them for their "Circular 11—L. W."

Eight Per Cent., Jacksonville, Fla.: Some of the preferred industrials and stocks like U. S. Steel Common and American Chick Common, are offered on a basis to yield over 8 per cent. Kelsey, Brewer & Co., bankers, engineers and operators, Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich., are bringing out a 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of a public utility corporation on a basis to yield the buyer 8 per cent. They will be glad to send statements, maps and full particulars to any of my readers.

Professional, Atlanta, Ga.: It would be far better if you would put your money into several different classes of securities, or into what are known as "diversified investments." This will give you a greater sense of security and you can get from 5 to 6 per cent. interest. Spencer, Traak & Co., the well known investments bankers, 43 Exchange place, New York, have prepared an interesting and instructive circular on the subject of conservative bonds which make a good return on a safe basis. Write to them for their "Circular 1156" on "Diversified Investments."

Democrat, Montana: 1. If you have faith in the future of the country, as you say, and want to prove it by buying stocks on the decline, I suggest that you take the dividend payers with a good record, such as Pennsylvania, New York Central, Atchison, U. P., S. P., American Telephone, Steel Pfd. and Lehigh Valley. 2. You are not limited as to the number of shares you can buy. 3. Much of the information you want will be found in the "Odd Lot Review," a copy of which will be sent to any of my readers on application to John Muir & Co., Specialists in Odd Lots, 74 Broadway, N. Y.

Safety, First, Altoona, Pa.: Government bonds are among the best. Small investors are discovering that some of these pay as much as 5 per cent. or better and that they can be had in denominations as small as \$100. The 5 per cent. bonds of the Republic of Cuba, with interest payable semi-annually are offered at 95 and interest. Fifty thousand dollars of these bonds are redeemed yearly, at par and interest, so that those who buy them at 95 have a fair chance in speculation as well as a good investment. They are highly recommended by the well-known bankers, Sutor Bros. & Co., 44 Pine St., New York, who will be glad to send information to any of my readers.

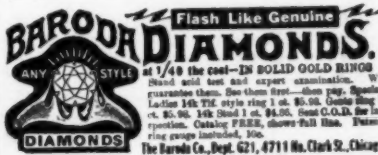
## The Season's Plays in New York

Longacre	Adele	Musical comedy hit
Eltinge	Within the Law	Second season success
Cort	Per o' My Heart	Clever human comedy
Belasco	The Auctioneer	Revival of an old success
Hippodrome	America	Spectacular and patriotic
Winter Garden	Pleasure Seekers	Broad farce
Shubert	Forbes-Robertson	Fine Shakesperian repertoire
44th Street	Music Hall	Excellent variety
39th Street	At Bay	First class melodrama
Casino	Oh I Say!	Farce with music
Maxine	The Things Elliott	Comedy with Christ-mas sentiment
Booth	Prunella	Dainty fantasy
Playhouse	Family Cupboard	New American drama
Comedy	The Marriage Game	Comedy with sentiment
Princess	One act plays	Sensational and suggestive
18th Street	To-day	Drama without excuse
Manhattan	Hop o' My Thumb	Spectacular Fairy Play
House of Empire	Tante	Ethel Barrymore
Lyceum	The Strange Woman	Splendid comedy
Criterion	The Man Inside	Drama of crime
Fulton	The Misleading Lady	Full of humor and surprises
Astor	Seven Keys to Baldpate	Mirthful melodrama
Garrick	Madam President	Risque French farce
Cohan's	Potash & Pearl-mutter	Novel comedy of trade
New Amsterdam	The Little Cafe	Sparkling music
Liberty	Sweethearts	Sprightly comic opera
Globe	Madcap Duchess	Musical comedy
Hudson	General John Regan	Enjoyable comedy
Wallack's	Cyril Maude	Noted English Co.
Gaiety	Nearly Married	Fun first and last
Adolph	Two Lots in the Bronx	German and English musical farce
Lyric	High Jinks	Lively Musical Comedy
Republic	Temperamental Journey	Admirable pathos and music
Knickerbocker	The New Henrietta	

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Enclosed find One Dollar

Judge, 225 Fifth Ave., New York

BEING a picture of Mr. George Henry Brown at high-class vawd-veal where he sloughed away two dollars and a half for a six-bits seat. He had just listened to the comedian pull seven consecutive wheezes, all of which he remembers having read in "Judge" eleven months ago.

P.S.—And one year's subscription to "Judge" costs only Five Dollars.

Judge  
225 Fifth Avenue  
New York



# Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

Illustrations, News Items, and Comment Printed in the Stirring Days of 1864

January, 1864.

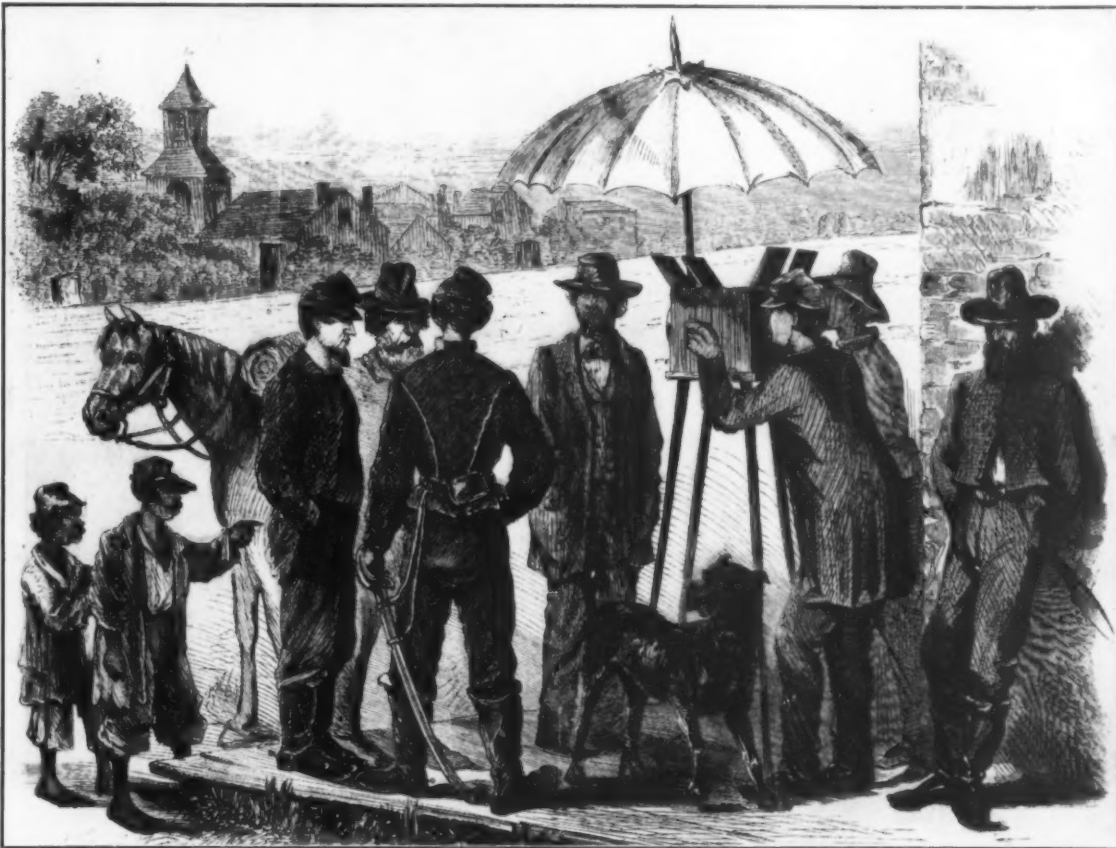
Both wings of the Capitol at Washington are now connected by telegraph, and an office is established in each for the convenience of the President and Members of Congress. The American Telegraph Company, having just completed the arrangements, messages are now despatched to all points.

Twenty-four of the Arctic fleet of whalers have arrived at Honolulu, averaging each 1,160 barrels of oil and 400,000 pounds of bone. Whales were very abundant during the latter part of the season—the water was perfectly alive with them. Hundreds of vessels could easily have been filled with them without perceptibly diminishing their number.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church paid a few days since, \$32,797.44 to realize \$19,698.15 in sterling money, to send to their missions in India.

It may interest our country readers to know that never has Christmas been kept with so much gusto and expense as the present one. The streets adjacent to Washington and Fulton markets [New York] resemble gardens of Eden more than the mud walks of Gotham. Thousands of evergreen trees line the sidewalks, and tens of thousands of turkeys and geese, living and dead, some in feathers and some in broadcloth, populate the green avenues of Barclay, Vesey and Fulton. Everything is twice as dear as it was last year, and as twice as much of everything is bought, some idea may be formed of the abundance of money.

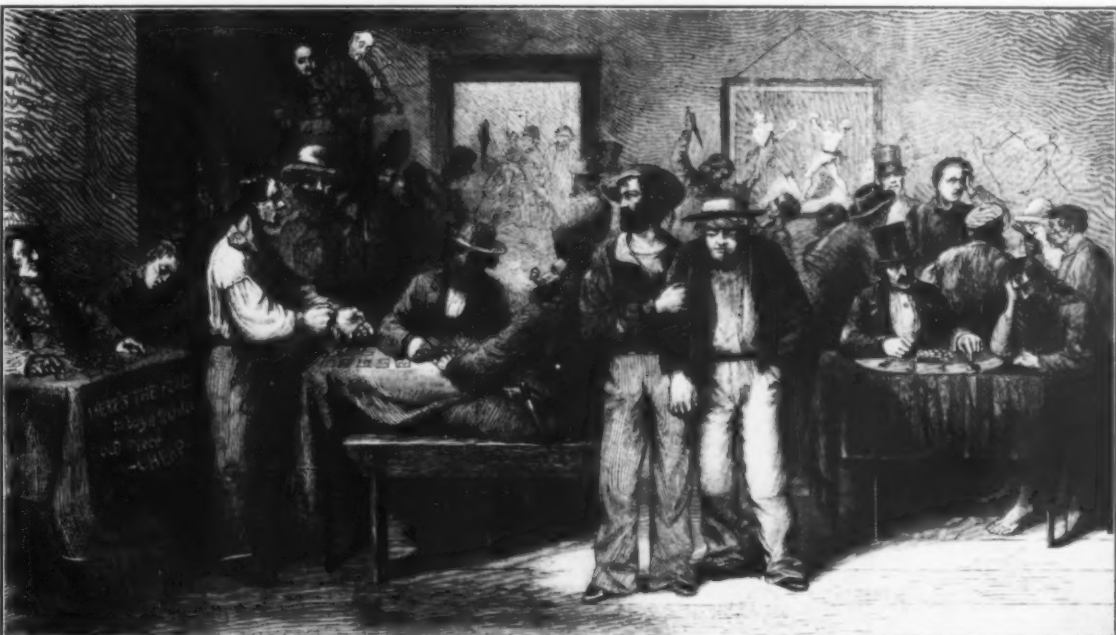
The good old custom of ringing out the old year, and ringing in the new, was observed at Trinity Church, Broadway, on the afternoon of the 24th Dec. The services in the church commenced at three o'clock, with the Psalms for the 24th day chanted by the choir as usual. At the close of the evening prayer Mr. Cutler's carol, "The Christmas Tree" was sung by the children of the Sunday School, Master Hopkins taking the solo parts. The Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity, then delivered a short address to the children; after which they marched in procession to the Christmas Tree, and each child received a beautiful and appropriate present. The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, laurel, etc.; and the Christmas Tree, brilliantly illuminated and festooned with ribbons and gifts, attracted a great deal of attention. The church was crowded to excess by members of the congregation and strangers. The singing of James Hopkins is highly lauded, and justifies Mr. Cutler for



THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AT "THE MOVIES"  
A sketch by LESLIE'S special artist, Edwin Forbes, showing Union soldiers in winter quarters amusing themselves with a picture show fifty years ago. It was a poor substitute for the motion pictures of to-day.



FIVE LOCOMOTIVES BUILT BY SOLDIERS AT VICKSBURG AFTER ITS CAPTURE  
A sketch by LESLIE'S special artist, Fred B. Schell. The locomotives were made in a reconstructed machine-shop by soldier machinists and were named after President Lincoln, Generals Grant, Sherman and McPherson, and Col. Clark.



A GAMBLING DEN AT PIKE'S PEAK IN JANUARY, 1864  
From a painting by "one of our most meritorious rising painters," showing conditions typical of the Pike's Peak of that day. "The principal figure in attire of a sailor, drawn away by one of a nobler mien, is a portrait of the despair, stupefaction, and self-reproach of the ruined gambler."

January, 1864.

giving to him the onerous task of rendering the solos. Mr. Cutler now stands at the head of his profession. We may here mention en passant, that never have the festivities of Christmas been so universally observed as at the present year.

An anecdote relative to the late Prof. Wilson is just now circulating. When the suitor for the hand of his daughter had gained the lady's approbation, he was, of course, referred to "papa." Having stated his case the young gentleman was directed to desire the lady to come to her father, and doubtless her obedience was prompt. Prof. Wilson had before him for review some book; on the flyleaf was duly inscribed "with the author's compliments." He tore this out, pinned it to his daughter's dress, solemnly led her to the young lover, and went back to his work.

The last words of Gen. Buford, in a state of semi-delirium, were characteristic of the soldier. He exclaimed, with his last breath: "Send for the Brigade commanders; put guards on all these roads and keep those men from going to the rear."

Our readers are no doubt aware that Gen. Halleck enjoys the sobriquet of "Old Brains" among his friends. We are not informed whether this nom de plume is sarcastic or complimentary—whether it means that, like Palmerston, he is experienced, or, like an old shoe, he is worn out. But, whatever it means, a curious misprint occurred in several of the New York papers in the publication of his report, where he wrote, "We are happy to state that our trains have been considerably diminished this last year." This was printed: "We are happy to state that our brains have been considerably diminished this last year." Misprints frequently speak the truth.

The New York Times calls attention to the ludicrous pretensions made by the State of New Jersey to control all railroad travel to and from Washington. It is principally owing to the Camden and Amboy monopolists that we have to pay such outrageous price for coal.

A bachelor says: "A woman will cling to the chosen object of her heart like a 'possum to a gum tree, and you can't separate her without snapping strings no art can mend, and leaving a portion of her soul on the upper-leather of your affections. She will sometimes see something to love where others see nothing to admire; and when fondness is once fastened on a fellow, it sticks like glue and molasses in a bushy head of hair."

